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# DATA STATEMENTS

## Hordes of Henries

ENGLISH SOFTWARE HAS JOINED THE pre-Christmas rush to release compilations and brought out Henry's House and Friends, Volumes 1 and 2.

Each tape contains four titles including Henry's House, Jet Boot Jack, Stranded, Neptune's Daughters and loadsfun. At the moment, the only previously unreleased title.

Each retail at £9.95 and are available from English Software, 3rd Floor, 1 North Parade, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester M60 1HX.

## Wizards and Wars

US GOLD HAS TWO NEW RELEASES IN the shops.

The Wizard and the Princess is the second release in US Gold's All American Adventure series and features the Wizard Harlin who has done the usual dirty deed of kidnapping a princess, imprisoning her in a tower. Your task – to rescue her.

The game is available on disk or cassette at £9.95 and £19.95 respectively.

Doughboy features a little soldier in the trenches who tries to collect the lost supplies scattered around. But there are enemy troops and fire to avoid on the way. It also costs £9.95 on cassette and £14.95 on disk and is again controlled at Unit 10, The Parkway Industrial Estate, Heneage St, Birmingham B7 4LY.

## £25,000 richer

MATTHEW WOODLEY IS THE WINNER of Domark's £25,000 prize for completing Eureka! and finding out the secret telephone number to phone in his claim.

Matthew phoned the number four times before he had the courage to leave his name because he was too shy to speak to the answer phone.

The game was translated into French and German so thousands of people all over the world have been trying to win the prize. Domark spokesman, Mark Strachan said: "When the solicitor rang to tell me that the prize had been won, I nearly fell off my chair! Matthew has beaten everybody to it and we are all delighted for him."

## 128 and 1571 for £500

THE NEW COMMODORE 128 COM-
puter is to be offered complete with a disk
drive for £498.00.

The Commodore 128 is a single
handed £3/megabyte $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch floppy disk
drive designed specifically for the 128.
This has a built-in power supply and is
fully compatible with the other Commodore
home computers.

The drive supports sequential, relative
and user files in Commodore standard
format, with 340K formatted storage
capacity.

Explaining the rationale behind the
package, Commodore's marketing
manager, Chris Kaday said: "In order to
get the best out of the 128 and run CP/M
effectively, a de facto industry standard
$5\frac{1}{4}$ inch disk drive is needed, so we have
decided to subsidise part of the cost
involved. At £498.99, the result is one of
the most competitive small business
systems on the market."

## Wash 'n' Wipe

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tapes? Wash 'n' Wipe is the answer to your
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staple pen from
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Worlds Rd, London
W6TE 2LL or from
selected high street
stores.

## Scooby Doo Where Are You?

ELITE IS RELEASING A COMPUTER GAME
version of the ever popular television
cartoon series, Scooby Doo.

Elite describes the game as "the first
ever computer cartoon." The game
features Shaggy and Scooby trying to
unlock the mysteries of haunted castles.

The game is entirely graphic and uses
speech bubbles for communication.

## Hewson Game on 64

HEWSON CONSULTANTS HAS rec-
ently released a new game for the Commo-
dore Headfirst.

The player find himself in an inter-
galactic freighter using an infinitum
device to negotiate a multiway android
maze.

Full colour high resolution graphics
depict 26 decks on the freighter, which is
equivalent to 488 screens, according to
Hewson.

Andrew Hewson said: "We're
bringing our original game style to Com-
modore owners and they're liking it."

The game is available on cassette
from Hewson Consultants, 568 Milton
Trading Estate, Milton, Abingdon, Oxon
OX14 4RX.

have Wilson, Elite's sales director said:
"The best comparisons we can draw is
with the Spectrum of course, but we also
have colour graphics, which means very
smooth, very fast animated cartoon."

The game is out now and costs £7.95
and can be contacted at Anchor House,
Anchor Road, Aldridge, Walsall WS9 8PW.

## Air Ace

ACE — AIR COMBAT EMULATOR, A program which was originally released by the C-16 is now available for the C64.

Manufactured by Cascade Games, claim great things for the title. According to Cascade you can feel what it's really like to fly a high performance military jet with the smoothest, fastest and most detailed cockpit view yet seen on micro. There are views of hills, trees, tanks SAM sites, helicopters, ships and enemy aircraft, all in 3D.

The Emulator is priced at £9.95 and Cascade's address is 1-3 Haywood Crescent, Harrogate, North Yorks HG1 5RG.



ADVANCED AVIONICS FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

## Log On Please

ACTIVISION HAS ANNOUNCED A NEW game which brings the world of hacking that much closer to the average, home computer user.

Hacker is a new game which allows the player to stumble into someone's computer system. You have absolutely no idea who the system belongs to or what its function is but you realise that it's important to find out these things.

The only message you get to start you off is "Log on please". After that you must fend for yourself.

There is no instruction booklet, no rules and no clues. You're completely on your own and eventually realise that your actions in this situation could help save the world. Again!

Activision is at 15 Harley House, Marylebone Road, London NW1.

## Jump for Joy

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 40 winners of our Amtiog competition which appeared in our August issue. They will each be receiving a copy of Anirog's Cas game, Jump Jet.

Paul Couchman, Naghhull; Frank T Bedford, Prittlewell; Carl Keller, Portsea Hampshire; Simon Andrew Kinnosho, Banbury; Simon Walton, Kilburn; Derek Tumman, Woodcock Bickell Str, Deancliffe; C De Haan, Rotterdam; IR Clarke, Bridgend; Philip Wood, Runton; David Adams, Longbenton; Clive Harrison, Bewdley; Brian Roalds, Wem; Robert Howlton, Epsom; Ron Kearns, Kettering; Michael Pye, Stockport; V Squadron, Wildenrath; Samantha James, London; JA Turrell, Great Yarmouth; AC Bell, Bristol; B Hartley, Sleaford; Keith McGovern, Hinkley; Craig McDermott, London; Tony McGuigan, Co Derry; Maure Curtis, Durham; David Ainsham, Dartmouth; Keith Ramsden, Leeds; D Woods, D Graham; Mark Hopkin, Redditch; Ian C Shell, High Wycombe; Andrew Smith, Fareham; Trevor Marsh; Alexander Zwart, Broagh; Holland; Thomas Watson, Wolford; Richard Rollo, Clackmannan; G Feeney, Durham; Neil Teale, Sheerness; David Tellett, Harpenden; Kevin Bates, Malvern; K Renhead, Darlington; J Court, London.

## Llama League

LLAMASOFT AND ABBUSMENT ARE joining forces to market new Llamasoft releases.

The first game to be affected by the deal is Batalyx, processed on the Llamasoft stand at the PCW show. Priced at £12.95 on disk and £9.95 on cassette it is designed to be more than the average computer game programmed.

Ashley Gray of Analasoft commented: "We're delighted to be working closely with one of the UK's leading computer games software houses. Batalyx is one of the most arcade and strategy type games to be released and it's a guaranteed chart burner."

## Thousands Attend Show

ATTENDANCE FIGURES AT THE PCW show broke all records this year.

Over five days more than 93,000 visitors arrived to view the latest in software and hardware.

Glen Howell, director of organisers Hoarbuild Limited, said: "This is the first time the exhibition is being held in the UK, and the business audience is greater than for any of the other specifically business computing shows."

The ninth Personal Computer World show will again be held at Olympia from 3-7 September 1986.

Alec Harkness, Newbury: "I am also trying for the $1,000,000 mark, so if Chris Rogers reads this, I challenge him to a race to get that amount of money..." Here's Chris reply.

John A Morrison, Matlock: "I reached this figure a couple of months ago, and since I've still been playing and playing. I always used the YAH trainer and ignored the marshmallow sense."

Phil Hamilton Bunting...

**ONCE MORE INTO THE BREACH, DEAR** friends. Hey, sorry I've been absent, but a lot of things have been happening. I went on my hols (even an arcade ace has to take a break sometimes!) and as well as that I've had a pile of mail from you guys that would choke a cow. So, enough chewing the cud, let's get down to the serious business.

**Ghostbusted!**

Since I spoke to you last, I've had a big wodge of mail about Ghostbusters, taking up the challenge to beat the $1,000,000 mark. Hmmm! Well, it didn't take you long. In fact, this is the pick of the bunch, so here goes.

| Name | Acc. no. | Score |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Kerrigan | 3702246 | $999,990 |
| Kevin Chesham | 3152246 | $999,990 |
| Julian Gilroy | 3122246 | $999,990 |
| John A Morrison | 3980845 | $999,990 |
| Phil Truman | 2958045 | $999,990 |
| Chris Rogers | 3522848 | $999,990 |
| Simon Holden | | $999,990 |

Phew! What a great showing from my beloved readers! Well, guys and gals, I'm proud of you. Here's what some readers added to their braces.

Miss Ta Ling Wu, Edgbaston: "I'm afraid I've got no one to Chris Rogers of. Phew, his trainer has been broken for years but is he insane an idiot? Happy shooting, Ta!"

Kevin Chesham, Newcastle Upon Tyne: "How I do it? You just make me a mega-ghostbuster!" Could be, Kev!

**Impossible Mission!**

In Arcadia regulars, Chris Rogers wrote to me about Impossible Mission: "I believe I had my best games in the world of my life, and if you include training leaving a life I took 29 men 50 secs, getting me to no over 20000!" I'm sure, Chris! How about sending us a few tips on how to finish the game? I'm sure there are lots of readers who would reckon you in the business side, that concepts except tougher humans for me. All pieces cracked - except one for his arm no Alburnus. The other pata-words I have so stacked, anybody want to compound. Just sign in less than six. It's a thriving, bitten, but I love it! Full marks!

James I've been playing in the last few months include: Rockford's Riot, Archon II, Wiz Jinx, Spy's Spy II and well can't leave One in place out - a whole lot of new stuff. OK, so nice of them are sequels to previous chart successes, but in lots of cases you better than the originals, with zipper graphics and more complex game plans. I'll be featuring big chats of all of em.

Oh, by the way, I've been waiting for a letter from you about your favourite game. I've got one from everyone else, where's yours? OK, perhaps I can't hope as it happen again?

Beacon On Festivals and Ball Bearer are the two top Beacon in the Arcadian label, for Lucasfilm Games, the computer games wing of the movie company that brought you Star Wars, Raiders of the Lost Ark and all their sequels. The games are based on the original Lucasfilm designs, which hold games really makes them stand out as coming from the George Lucas stable, and I'm excited. But then I think this must be the ever made. So then again, aren't they always!

# There's never been a better reas

# WINTER

You've captured the gold in Summer Games™ and Summer Games II™ — now it's time the Winter Games!
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**micronet 800**

# MASTERING THE C-16

## Sound

THIS CHAPTER EXPLAINS how to operate the C-16's two channel sound generator outside the standard V0/V0L0 and V0DU/V0D commands. First we deal with the control registers and then go on to discuss interrupts.

### The Registers

**Volume** — Bits 0-3 of address 65297 (0FF11) are used to control the volume. Do not accept all numbers between 0 and 15 as all numbers between 16 and 31 will also control the volume. However, values from 8-15 set all channels. Once the maximum volume, the remaining bits to set the volume. In basic the maximum volume unchanged, so to set the volume in Basic for the higher numbers.

POKE 65297,(PEEK(65297)AND 240)+VOLUME

Or in machine code:

```
LDA   $FF11
AND   #$F0
ORA   #VOLUME
STA   $FF11
```

**Channel Select** — The three voices are referred to bits located in address 65298 (0FF12). Bit 6 (the two's which means voice 1 and voice 2 on, bit 5 for voice 2 and voice 1 off, bit 4 (the one's which means noise voice 1 on and noise 2 off. Each voice can remain unchanged, therefore to set voice 1 to music and voice 2 to noise.

POKE 65298,(65297)AND16)
OR16

Or in machine code:

```
LDA    $FF12
AND    #$10
ORA    #$10
STA    $FF12
```

**Sound reload value** — Bit seven of address 65297 controls the sound reload value. When this bit is set, sound in turn off it is now similar to V0L 6, and the bit is now reset to V0L. Used the following code to switch the sound generator off without changing notes and appears to be the reason why there is an audible 'click' between musics.

To turn the sound reload 'on', i.e. disable sound, put

POKE 65297,PEEK(65297)AND
127

To switch it back on the machine code uses these values:

```
LDA    $FF11
AND    #$7F
STA    $FF11
```

**Note:** As of the POKE's dealing with volume, channel select and sound reload are all in the same address, it is possible to set up all three with a single POKE or AND.

Or to: POKE 65297,0

Which resets the sound reload bit, selects voice 1 and one channel (voice 2) and sets the volume to zero.

**Frequency: Voice 1** — The address 65294 (0FF0E) contains bits 0-7 of the frequency and bits 0, 1 and 2 of address 65298 (0FF12). To avoid the high bits eight and nine, it is necessary to register 65298 twice, altering bits 0 and 1 to set the frequency and bits 6 and 7 to set whichever was used. Bit 6 is SELECT noise and bit 5 is SELECT frequency, whereas bit 6 is used in channel select and whenever bit 5 is set it selects voice 1 channel on music and off. The frequency of voice 1 to set frequency bits whatever when altering frequency

POKE 65294,FREQ AND 255

To set the high bits:

POKE 65298,(PEEK(65298)AND248)+
(INT (FREQ/256) AND 3)

POKE 65294 is to set the frequency in machine code:

```
LDA    $FF0E
STA    $FF0E
```

POKE 65298 is to set the high byte:

```
LDA    $FF12
AND    #$F8
ORA    #$HIGH
STA    $FF12
```

**Frequency: Voice 2** — The address 65295 (0FF0F) contains voice 2's main bits 0-7 and bits 8 and 9 are stored in 65299 (0FF13). Voice 2's register uses bits 0 and 1 to set the high frequency and bit 6 and 7 set as frequency, whereas bit 5 enables voice 2 to set frequency bits. The frequency of voice 2 is set in the same manner as voice 1 except for the register addresses used.

POKE 65295,FREQ AND 255

POKE 65299,PEEK(65299)AND
248)+(INT(FREQ/256)AND3)

POKE 65295 to set low byte in machine code:

```
LDA    $FF0F
STA    $FF0F
```

POKE 65299 to set high byte:

```
LDA    $FF13
AND    #$F8
ORA    #$HIGH
STA    $FF13
```

**Duration** — The duration is controlled by the IRQ (interrupt request) to be explained later. The duration of each voice is controlled by two registers each incrementing once per frame; so 1/50 of the second, and then both registers return and the sound is turned off.

**The registers**

voice 1: 125, 124 (body low, voice 2: 127 (body low byte, voice #2: 127 (body low byte, high #1: 127, ...)

The general equation for each voice is therefore,

A = 65536 - no. of 1/50ths (duration in 1/50ths)

POKE low byte to A AND 255
POKE high byte to INT(A/256)

| 125% | $65FC | voice 1 low byte duration |
| 127 | $65FD | voice 1 high byte duration |
| 128% | $65FE | voice 2 low byte |
| 129% | $65FF | voice 2 high byte |
| 6528 | $FF0E | frequency bits 0-7 |
| 6529 | $FF0F | voice 2 bits 0-7 |
| 6530% | $FF10 | bit 0-3 digit of frequency |
| | | for bits 8 and 9 of voice 1 |
| | | bit 2 voice 1 noise enable |
| 6529% | $FF11 | bit 0-3 volume |
| | | bit 4 set = voice 1 on |
| | | bit 5 set = voice 2 on |
| | | bit 6 set = noise on |
| | | bit 7 set = sound on |
| 6530% | $FF12 | bits 0-5, VOL/used, bits 0-9 |
| | | for voice 1, bits 8 and 9 |
| | | for freq. bit 6 set voice 1 |
| | | bit 5 set frequency |
| 6530% | $FF13 | bits 0-5, bit 0-9 |
| | | voice 2, bits 8 and 9 of |
| | | sound reload // enabled, 2 = |
| | | make sure other bits are not changed |
| | | when altering frequency |

In machine code assuming the duration is set at 15 then:

| LDA | no. of frames |
| STA | $B4 |
| LDA | #$00 |
| STA | $B5 |

it the number of plays exceeds 255 then the following routine should be used:

```
START: LDA@@# $90A0 ;PLAY COMMAND
10000 ;(SINGLE CHANNEL)
10010 LDY JOE NICHOLSON
10020
10030 LDA #$FF
10040 STA $B4
10050 LDA #$F5
10060 STA #$FF
10070 STA $B5
10080 LDY #$00
10090 STA #$FF
10100 TURN OFF
10110 LDY #$00
10120 LDA #$00
10130 STA $B4
10140 LDA #$00
10150 JMP #$00E0
10160 LDA #$00
10170 ;TURN ON
10180 LDY #$FF
10190 JMP #$90A0
10200 LDA #$00
10210 LDA #$00
10220 INX
10230 CMP #$10
10240 BNE P/B
10250 ;DELAY HERE
10260 LDX #$FF
10270 ORG $0E00
10280 LDA #$00
10290 LDY #$00
10300 LDA #$FF
10310 STA #$FF
10320 LDA #$00
10330 DEX
10340 BNE P/A
10350 DEY
10360 BNE P/B
10370 RTS
10380 BCC P/B
```

memory as follows: the first
byte is the duration which may
be one LPF (0.50 sec) to 20
LPFine (about 5 sec sine). The
next two bytes are the low and
high bytes of the frequency
which can be between zero
and 90% as for the SOUND
command. This interrupt
routine will be accessed by
which leaves Voice #1 free to
be used for additional
explosions and so on.

## Instructions

The R.M command has to be
entered together with an
asterisk in the table being
identified only by their
duration values. Numbers
between $99 and $ff are
reserved for these special
instructions.

**SFC (255) values:** This can be
used to change the volume
control. SFC this can be used
as the frequency numbers as
new volume setting, zero to
eight for the table. Eight should
not be greater than a sound.

**SFD (254)** This is a type of
GOSUB instruction. It jumps to
the address stored in the
next two bytes. It can store
the old pointer address in
memory allowing the tune to
return to this tune and have
sub-routines although nesting is
not allowed. This can also be
used as a GOTO instruction.

**SFE (254)** This is the return
instruction which makes the
PLAY command return after
the last GOSUB instruction.
The two frequency bytes must
be present but can have any
value, preferably zero.

**SFF (255)** This is the end of
the tune instruction ending
the PLAY command.

Figure 3 shows a demo
tune of 'Clementine'. Using
Spruce Moor advertisement.
The machine code to the PLAY
command is stored from low
1088 to 1708 and this data to
the tune is stored in from 209
to free page with a table of
durations and frequency values
at the data to numbers (from
1800 to 1831). This uses 50
POKEs this number into the
low 799 overwrites the table.

It is possible to improve the
performance of this R.M
command by including the
attack, decay, sustain and
release functions of a sound
synthesizer. This will be
explained next issue.

```
100 RESTORE1000:FORA=1530TO1709:READB:PO
KEA,B:NEXT
110 POKE208,176:POKE205,6
120 RESTORE200
130 FORM=1712TO1831STEP3:READB,C
140 POKEA,B:POKEA+1,C-(INT(C/256)*256)
150 POKEA+2,INT(C/256)
160 NEXT
170 A=0:SYS1530
190 REM
195 REM TUNE DATA
200 DATA254,127,254,1296,254,1796,254,1
297,254,1712
210 DATA7,209,20,799,20,799,20,799,20,79
9,20,695,20,
220 DATA20,799,20,695,80,643,20,695,20,7
9,40,799
230 DATA20,799,20,695,80,643,20,695,20,7
95,20,643
240 DATA40,598,20,598,253,40
250 DATA40,799,20,810,40,810,20,799,20,8
43,40,799
260 DATA20,799,20,695,80,643,20,695,20,7
9,40,799
270 DATA20,799,20,695,80,643,20,695,80,7
95,253,40
280 DATA20,598,20,598,40,598,20,799,40,8
10,253,40
290 REM
395 REM PLAY COMMAND DATA
1000 DATA12,189,35,141,20,3,169,6,141,2
1,3,169,255,141,252,1
1010 DATA141,254,4,88,96,120,169,14,141,
3,189,208,141,21,3
1020 DATA169,96,255,0,173,252,4,201,255,2
40,3,76,14,208,168
1030 DATA169,22,217,208,149,210,200,232,1
98,201,3,208,245,169,208
1040 DATA160,133,208,144,2,230,209,165,210
,201,255,208,2,32,8
1050 DATA194,144,216,201,254,208,19,189,2
08,133,213,201,141,21,3
1060 DATA152,133,214,168,177,211,133,209,
144,198,201,253,208,11,165
1070 DATA211,208,2,198,212,198,211,144,23
4,24,101,209,133,211
1080 DATA144,141,165,212,105,141,21,3,169,
1081,201,252,208,13,173
1082 DATA254,141,21,3,141,252,141,174,253,2
54,255,255,141,252,4,169
1090 DATA255,141,254,4,169,173,21,255,9,16,
141,17,255,24,144,162
1100 DATA141,21,3,169,255,141,252,4,165,210
,141,255,169,141,255,17
1110 DATA141,255,169,4,144,162
```

THE GAME
OF A LIFETIME*

ELITE

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FIREBIRD

*Crash Magazine

GOLD EDITION

Iain Murray brings you an introduction to creating sprites on your C64.

# SPRITE RIGHT

THOSE OF YOU WHO OWN a C64 may be fascinated by the effects which can be created using the machine's sprite graphics features. However, you may not have attempted to play with sprites yourself due to the complexity of handling them from Basic. This article is a simple tutorial on playing with sprites and takes you step-by-step through most of the functions connected with them, explaining how each works and giving a demonstration of each. The demonstration is handled by a program which you type in (see the listing), and which can be run onscreen as a line, action.

## Creating Sprites

A sprite is a user-defined graphic block which is 24 pixels wide by 21 pixels high. A picture element i.e. the smallest single dot available on the screen can be moved around very easily as a block, rather than by replotting all the individual pixels. Other functions are also included, these include setting the colour, expansion of each sprite. The demonstration is handled by a program which you type in to see, action as a line, action.

## Starting the Program

The program has been kept as simple as possible so that you can see exactly how the sprites are controlled. It will be necessary for you to examine the program, to get the most out of it. The program is split into sections, each of which demonstrates a different function and each of which can be run independently of the rest. Each section is shown in a separate panel, and we suggest you type in each, in turn, and try running the section before typing in the next type, then enter "POKE 53280,0" and press RETURN.

## Section 1 – Introduction (Lines 10-80)

The two screen colour registers are in a block of similar registers, in general, the commands required to enable a sprite are loaded into these registers. This block of registers occupies 46 bytes, and all the registers correspond to sprite 0, etc., and if this bit is 1, the function is "off". Each control register will be represented as an 8-bit number. This binary block number, in this case 65) (56 for Disk.

Screen Colour Registers: The C64 has two registers that set the screen colour: the border colour are in this memory register at V+32 (border) and V+33 (screen background). V+32 controls the background screen colour, V+33 controls the colour of the screen. In the routine the colour of the screen, set to colour six (Blue) at line 16.

## Section 2 – Setting up the Sprites (Lines 99-148)

Lines 100 and 110 set the 46 bytes of sprite data to 255 to produce a solid sprite, starting at memory address 832. The experimental, different values of BYTE (line 560) to see the effect on the shape of the sprite.

Sprite Data Pointers: The computer knows where you have stored the sprite shape data by looking at the data pointers at locations 2040 to 2047 (for sprites 0 to 7). The value to be POKEd to these registers is the sprite block number, in this case 832 (64×13) for 13.

Sprite Positions: Each sprite has a X (horizontal) and Y (vertical) position co-ordinate. These are stored in the original at the top left of the screen (actually, this origin is somewhat off the screen border, the actual top left of the visible screen being at 24,50). These positions are stored in registers V+0 to V+14 (below).

Line 130 sets the positions of the sprites (only sprites 0 and 6 are set in the demonstration program) so that multi block diagnostic across the screen.

Sprite Enable Register: Each sprite can be turned on and off (visible or not) by setting (say) or clearing (off) its corresponding bit in the enable register. This is simply a case of changing the number held in these registers, so that each bit of the number corresponds to one sprite. Thus, to enable the sprite 0, we must POKE a 1 in this register, for sprite 1 position by 2 etc. To enable the number in these registers for the sprites we require. In the demonstration programme 5 is used in the register (5 decimal is binary 00000101) which enables sprites 0 and 2.

## Section 3 – Colouring Sprites (Lines 149-190)

Sprite has a one byte register which contains its colour as a number from zero to 15, in the same way as other colour registers. These colour registers are at V+39 (sprite0), V+40 for sprite 1 and so on up to V+46 for sprite 7, thus, the colour of a given sprite is controlled by setting the value in this register. In the demonstration program, line 150 sets up the sprite colours.

## Section 4 – Moving the Sprites [1] (Lines 200-218, 900-1180)

Each sprite position have already been described. The process of moving a sprite is simply a case of changing the number held in these registers, so that the sprite changes position. Addresses 908 and 910 are used to hold the X position for the X and Y coordinate of the demonstration across the screen. Line 910 sets the position to move a sprite to 0 and 6 well be on and it the demonstration program so that this will be diagnostic across the screen.

## Section 5 - Moving the Sprites (2) (Lines 219-240)

Y-Co-ordinate MSB register. You will have seen from the previous section that the maximum sprite position is 255, but this only gets the sprite about two-thirds of the way across the screen in the X-direction. In order to move the sprite to the right-hand side of the screen, the Most Significant Bit of the X-co-ordinate must be set. This register, corresponding to one bit for each of the eight sprites in the register, the corresponding sprite appears in the right-hand part of the screen.

## Section 6 - (a pile expansion (Lines 249-440, 1499-1520)

### Sprite Expansion Registers

Sprite Expansion Registers: Ac-tually the expansion bits for these registers (X:2) for Y-expansion, Y:23 for X-expansion) can be used independently to give tall or wide sprites, or to stretch the sprite out in both directions. In the same way as before, the bits in these two registers correspond to each sprite, so that the program can be used independently to give tall or wide sprites, or to stretch the required expansion makes to

X (line 249), then call subroutine 700 for the four sprites (lines 270-290). The X-expansion is dealt with similarly (line 249), and the loop repeated for Y-expansion (lines 310-330). Lapplying the X-expansion gives sprite number 4 in both directions (lines 340-400).

## Section 7 - Sprite overlap (Lines 190, 429-550)

Conventionally, however, the priority is not really controlled. The "blend" of the sprite is controlled by its position in the register. Sprite 0 has highest priority, and "what we see" is behind sprite 0. This means that sprites with a lower number (and therefore higher priority) appear to be in front of the ones with higher numbers. Where sprites and characters overlap, the priority is not really controlled by the sprite position in the register, but by the sprites/text register, which we shall examine below. The registers in line 420-440 are all affected by sprite/text priority.

## Section 8 - Sprite/Text (Lines 599-730, 1999-2000)

### Sprite/Text Friendly Register

Although the sprites are fixed in size relative to each other by position, each can be individually set to be behind or in front of the text on the screen.

To demonstrate this, we will show the sprite on the title by covering the screen. This allows you to "play" to control the position, we can see the nth sprite in front of or behind the text. To control this position, we use the sprite/text priority register. With the corresponding register bit set to 1, then the sprite will appear behind the text. However, by setting the bit in this register, the corresponding sprites appear behind the text

layer. This register is in three parts, with each part calling subroutine 200 to move the four sprites in turn. Finally, the sprites are in a visible state with the corresponding register bit set in subroutine 1000 exploited.

The first part demonstrates all sprites in front of the grid, with the "priority" bits reset, the sprites starting out behind the grid, then in front, in line 700 and subroutine 200 again.

The second part demonstrates all sprites are behind the grid, but still behind the grid. This is a three-dimensional effect to be constructed quite simply.

Conveniently, however, the priority is not really controllable. The "depth" of each sprite is controlled by its register. Sprite 0 has highest priority, and if sprites with a lower number appear in front of the ones with higher numbers. The next section of program demonstrates this by overlapping the sprites. You can see that sprite 4 is at the back, and the black sprite is at the front. The corresponding priority bits can be changed (in colour), Line 590 changes priority, and then don't have to run the demonstration between subroutine 200.

```
205 REM FOR PLAYING WITH SPRITES
210 REM RUN DEF SCREEN MOTION : ALL DIRECTIONS
215 REM RUN DEF SCREEN MOTION : ALL DIRECTIONS
90 V=53248:REM VIC-II CHIP ADDRESS
95 V=53248:REM VIC-II CHIP ADDRESS
100 POKE V+21,0:REM SWITCH OFF SPRITES
110 POKE V+29,0:REM CANCEL X EXPANSION
115 POKE V+23,0:REM CANCEL Y EXPANSION
120 POKE V+16,0:REM CANCEL MSB-MOVEMENT
130 PRINT "[CLR]":REM CLEAR SCREEN
140 REM
150 FOR N=0 TO 62
155 READ Q
160 POKE 832+N,Q
165 NEXT N
170 REM
175 FOR S=0 TO 3
180 POKE 2040+S,13
185 NEXT S
190 POKE V+21,15:REM SWITCH ON 0,1,2,3
195 REM
200 REM
205 REM
210 REM
215 REM EXPAND SPRITES IN Y-DIRECTION
220 FOR S=0 TO 3
225 POKE V+23,15:REM EXPAND ALL Y
230 GOSUB 700
235 NEXT S
240 REM
245 REM
249 REM EXPAND SPRITES IN X-DIRECTION
250 POKE V+29,15:REM EXPAND ALL X
260 FOR S=0 TO 3
270 GOSUB 700
280 NEXT S
290 REM
```

produce an interesting effect.

**Sprite Collision Detection Register:** At the top of the register listing for the sprite section, a number appeared. This is one of the sprite collision registers. These are two registers which, unlike all the others we have discussed, cannot be POKEd to, but can only be read using the PEEK instruction. Each bit set in these registers indicates that the corresponding sprite is in

collision with something.

The register at 53278 is a sprite-sprite collision sensor, making the register 'dead' if a sprite-to-sprite sensor. This is the value from V+30 which is returned on the screen in the demonstration, and you can see how it changes as the sprite passes in front of other sprites. The sprite-to-sprite register works in a similar way but detects collisions between sprites and any non-graphic

characters on the screen. As mentioned above, these registers cannot be set, but whenever a collision is detected they register it.

Well, that is the end of the demonstration program. Although not all the functions of sprites have been given, you now have enough experience to make further progress on your own. The functions we haven't dealt with, like the handling of the sprite registers, for going back to the scrolling of some of the sections of the

demonstration program and changing some of the numbers, and see if your change has the effect you expected.

From the experience you have gained from playing with the program, and by reference back to the listing, you should now be able to understand fully about using sprites and then compile features in your own programs.

```
710  NEXT SPRITE
720  PRINT CHR$(147):REM EXPANSION IN BOTH DIRECTIONS
730  GP$="EXPANSION X-Y EXPANSION AND Y-EXPANSION
740  FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7
750  BEGIN
760  READ F$
770  REM AND SPRITE DISPLAY DEMONSTRATION ###
780  PRINT CHR$(147)
790  FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7
800  READ V,V1
810  NEXT SPRITE
820  FOR COUNT=1 TO 30
830  PRINT F$:PRINT F$
840  PRINT F$:PRINT F$
850  NEXT SPRITE
860  NEXT COUNT
870  FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000:NEXT DELAY
880  PRINT CHR$
890  FOR COUNT=1 TO 24
900  PRINT "C<= +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z<"
910  PRINT "+Z< +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z<"
920  PRINT "+Z< +Z< +Z< +Z< +Z<"
930  NEXT COUNT
940  POKE V+21,0:REM ALL SPRITES IN FRONT OF DATA
950  PRINT CHR$(19):TAB(5) SPRITE IN FRONT OF DATA
960  BEGIN=0:READ 2000
970  POKE V+21,0:REM ALL SPRITES BEHIND DATA
980  BEGIN=0:READ 2000
990  PRINT CHR$(19):TAB(5) SPRITE BEHIND DATA
1000  BEGIN=0:READ 2000
1010  PRINT CHR$(19):TAB(5) SPRITE IN FRONT OF DATA
1020  PRINT CHR$(147)

730  POKE V+21,0:POKE V,Z<
740  PRINT PEEK(V+30):REM PROGRAM WITHOUT RUNNING INTO QUESTIONS
750  REM ## MOVE SPRITES IN X-DIRECTION ##
800  FOR SPRITE=0 TO 0:PRINT C$,CL$;"MOVING SPRITES";SPRITE;"IN
       X-DIRECTION"
810  BEGIN=PEEK(V+CHRPRITE)+:REM X START X CO-ORDINATE
820  POKE=BEGIN
840  IF POKE(Z80,150)=CHRPRITE):POKE X START X CO-ORDINATE
850  PRINT PEEK(V+30):REM POKE GIVEN X CO-ORDINATE
860  FOR POKE-POKE+0 TO 255:REM INCREASE POSITION
870  POKE V,POKE:NEXT POKE WHEN (0=0)=KEEP MOVING UNTIL BACK X
       START
880  NEXT SPRITE
890  BEGIN=BEGIN X GO BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
900  REM ## MOVE SPRITES IN Y-DIRECTION ##
910  FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7:PRINT CL$;"MOVING SPRITES";SPRITE;"IN
       Y-DIRECTION"
920  BEGIN=PEEK(V+CHRPRITE)+1:REM Y START Y CO-ORDINATE
930  POKE=BEGIN
940  POKE V,BEGIN)=CHRPRITE):POKE Y START Y CO-ORDINATE
950  PRINT PEEK(V+30):REM GIVEN Y CO-ORDINATE
960  FOR POKE-POKE+0 TO 255:REM INCREASE POSITION
970  POKE V,POKE:NEXT POKE WHEN (0=0)=KEEP MOVING UNTIL BACK Y
       START
980  NEXT SPRITE
990  BEGIN=BEGIN Y GO BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
1000 NEXT SPRITE
1010 REM ## INCREMENT POSITION
1020 IF PEEK(255 THEN BEGIN=MAXIMUM POSITION
1030 POKE V+CHRPRITE)+1:POKE X START Y CO-ORDINATE
1040 IF POKE-BEGIN THEN CHRPRITE)=KEEP MOVING UNTIL BACK X
       START
1050 NEXT SPRITE
1060 BEGIN X GO BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
1070 FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7
1080 BEGIN=BEGIN X GO BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
1090 BEGIN=SPRITE IN FRONT OF DATA
2010 RETURN
2020 DATA FOR SPRITE=0 TO 0:REM DATA
2030 DATA FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7
2040 DATA FOR SPRITE=0 TO 7
2050 REM END OF DEMONSTRATION
2060 NEXT FOR
2070 NEXT SPRITE
2080 RETURN
```

# COMPETITION

**Spot the difference and you could win a set of US Gold adventures.**

DID YOU OFTEN GET THE FEELING THAT you should be rescuing a damsel in distress? Do you fancy searching for hidden fortune in some dark dungeon? You do? Well, the competition to unlock your fantasies has arrived.

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The how to enter section forms part of the rules. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

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24

**We are sure your time with our new monthly competition.**

# SPRITE IDEAS

When you are designing a game one of the longest jobs is designing the sprites. If you are good at art then fine. If not your next monster will probably end up looking like a square box with legs.

Now, Your Commodore comes to the rescue once again with Sprite Ideas. If you have designed any sprites for games and you don't mind other people seeing your masterworks then why not send them into us. Each month we will be offering £10 for the best entries.

Your sprites can be anything at all (within reason), if you've designed a series of animated characters then send in the lot. We'd love to have a look at them.

So, next time you are after an Ogre to put in your new game, have a look in this section of the magazine and you may find just what you are looking for.

## Saucer:

```
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,085,080,000,000,000
DATA000,000,021,170,170,084,000,000
DATA000,005,085,085,085,085,080,000
DATA000,000,021,170,170,084,000,000
DATA000,000,000,085,080,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
```

David Brue, Canterbury

## Rocket:

```
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA002,085,170,085,080,255,170,080
DATA000,000,085,170,085,080,000,000
DATA000,000,000,085,080,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
```

Mike Roberts, Sittingbourne

## Crane:

```
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,003,255,170,128,000,000
DATA000,005,085,085,170,170,000,000
DATA003,255,170,055,085,170,170,128
DATA000,085,170,170,170,085,080,000
DATA000,000,003,170,170,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
```

David Brue, Canterbury

**Tucan:**
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,160,000
DATA000,160,000,095,170,095,000,169
DATA064,002,169,084,174,173,006,254
DATA170,171,170,250,175,174,250,173,168
DATA173,174,160,003,010,010,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

**Mike Roberts, Sittingbourne**

**Explosion:**
DATA022,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,004,000,016,005,000,000,096
DATA000,002,048,208,134,044,075,012
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,137,119
DATA000,000,000,000,000,009,009,000
DATA075,016,140,118,134,096,000,128
DATA000,032,000,004,000,016,013,000
DATA012,001,128,192,032,000,164,009

**Mike Roberts, Sittingbourne**





**Cruiser:**
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,004,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,004,000
DATA000,002,004,170,021,086,170,005
DATA040,170,160,107,234,042,170,248
DATA010,170,042,042,172,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

**David Brun, Canterbury**

**Chaser:**
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
DATA170,069,171,166,000,165,005,085
DATA002,042,005,000,085,001,000,001
DATA000,085,002,170,000,000,170,170
DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

**Mike Roberts, Sittingbourne**

This month's programming project shows how to draw contour maps for representing tables of numbers. By Garry Marshall.

# PROGRAMMING PROJECTS

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED how to write a program to draw a contour map? They crop up all over the place and, once recognised, have been seen in many computerised BBC weather forecasts. A contour map is always a good way to represent a large table of numbers, whether they record meteorological data or anything else, in a way that is easy to understand.

The uses of contour maps include the maps showing the heights of the terrain as found in an atlas, and the ones showing isobars, lines of equal atmospheric pressure, that are provided as a guide to the structural integrity of a building or an aircraft. In fact, the project is to write a program which, when given a table of numbers, can draw the corresponding contour map.

When related to a weather map, the rectangular array of numbers corresponds to data values that have either been captured, or the values that have been produced at that particular location. The contour map then positioned regularly in position, and have to be placed before the contour map can be produced.

The task of drawing the contour map then becomes a matter of producing the contour map for a set of numbers each of which has a position associated with it.

## The outline

The program will start by reading a square array of even numbers. Then it will draw the contours for the odd values lying in between those even numbers in such a way as to fill the screen.

The even numbers are

restricted so that, for every number, the nearest next to it must be the same as it or the next even number above or below it. By restricting the numbers in this way we can go on with drawing the contours as quickly as possible. It we allow the table to contain any type of number, then we must spend a great deal of time computing such things as the range of the numbers and the values for the contours. This is of no significance for the project, which is to draw contours. Once you have seen how the program is done it is not at all difficult to start to make changes that ease the restricted table of data.

Restricting the numbers so that the neighbouring number can only be one of three possibilities corresponds to the data is 'smooth', and this is how it is the majority of situations encountered in practice. Most terrains are

smooth, with cliffs occuring quite rarely, and meteorological data is mostly smooth, with only sometimes a hurricane providing the exception.

We can illustrate the way in which our program finds contours with the aid of Figure 3. We start with a table of numbers, such as

```
4  4  4
4  6  4
4  4  4
```

We first find a value for each point marked in Figure 3a that is mid-way between the numbers in each row and column. The table in Figure 3b is obtained by working out the average of the numbers on either side of it. The contours in Figure 3c, passing at those points that lie half either side of the contours at those points that lie between those numbers in the same number.



Figure 1. Contour map

To give an example of what we want to do, the contour map shown in figure 1 was produced from the numbers in the following table.

```
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2
2 2 4 4 6 6 6 4 4 2 2
2 2 4 6 6 8 6 6 4 2 2
2 4 4 6 8 8 8 6 4 4 2
2 2 4 6 6 8 6 6 4 2 2
2 2 4 4 6 6 6 4 4 2 2
2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```



Figure 3.

Figure 1.

The joining lines can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. A little experimentation will show you that a line runs in one way but not the other way. Each of the joining lines in the top row, row 1, or in any odd-numbered row, run from left to right (as they are drawn). In the even-numbered rows, the lines run from right to left. In the next column numbered rows the line joins two numbers which are the highest and the lowest (even) numbers of the original table, and then draws the column, and placed in B by:

## The program

To make the program deal with a table of numbers of any size, it begins by reading a value for N, the number of rows and columns in the table. Then it dimensions the array, A, into which the table is to be read, and the array B, which records both the numbers of the original table and the numbers between them, as shown in Figure 2b. The greater...

```
10 INPUT N
20 DIM A(N,N), B(2*N,2*N)
```

Strictly speaking, if A has N rows and columns, then B will...

have N + (N-1), that is 2*N-1, rows and 2*N-1 columns. But by dimensioning B to 2*N rows and 2*N columns, we get one cell too many in each direction, but this does no harm — we just have an extra row and column in B which, as it happens, we never use. To fill in array B, we read in the values for the contents one row at a time, and store them in the appropriate elements of B, and the surround for B created by:

```
30 FOR I=1 TO N
40 READ A(I,X)
50 B(2*I-1,2*J-1)=A(I,J)
60 NEXT I
70 NEXT ?
```

Here, as elsewhere in the program, Y is used to number the rows in the array, and X the columns. The values at the points midway between the original data points can now be filled in array B, and then drawn the column, and placed in B by:

Now we are ready to plot the contents, and the lines starting from any points in the odd-numbered rows of B. Just as this can be dealt with by ignoring the diagonal lines in the vertical... row which, as it happens, we line is to be drawn, it tends... to place the necessary values in B(2*I,2*J-1) and then draw the line—drawing subroutine starting at line 200, which draws a line from X1, Y1 to X2, Y2. This can be done by:

```
230 FOR I=1 TO 2*N STEP 2
240 FOR J=1 TO 2*N-1 STEP 2
250 X1=J: Y1=I
260 X2=J+1: Y2=I
270 GOSUB 200
280 NEXT J: NEXT I
```

Now, as we ready to plot the contents and the lines drawing from any points in the odd numbered rows of B. It can be dealt with by ignoring the diagonal lines in the vertical... row which, as it happens... line is to be drawn, it tends to place the necessary values in B(2*I,2*J-1) and draw the line by:

```
FIG. GOSUB 200
280 IF B(I,J-1)=... THEN
THEN X1=J+1: Y1=I: ...
290 X1=J: Y1=I
FIG. GOSUB 200
280 IF B(I,J-1)=... THEN
290 X1=J: Y1=I: X2=J+1: Y2=I
300 GOSUB 200
300 NEXT J: NEXT I
```

In similar vein, the even numbered rows of B can be dealt with by:

```
310 FOR I=2 TO 2*N STEP 2
320 FOR J=1 TO 2*N-1 STEP 2
330 X1=J: Y1=I
340 X2=J+1: Y2=I
350 GOSUB 200
360 NEXT J: NEXT I
FIG. GOSUB 200
380 IF B(I,J-1)=... THEN
390 X1=J: Y1=I: X2=J+1: Y2=I
400 GOSUB 200
400 NEXT J: NEXT I
FIG. GOSUB 200
280 IF B(I,J-1)=... THEN
290 X1=J+1: Y1=I
400 GOSUB 200
280 NEXT J: NEXT I
```

Where the rows are plotted, we could use the rows and columns numbers by swapping X and Y. The these are concluded by multiplying the column numbers by 2(Y1) in the rows numbers by 2(X1). These lines are concluded by:

Line 350 must be included to avoid exceeding the array limits for B in the high and given limits. It will otherwise produce an error message for most... shall scale these numbers up by multiplying the column numbers by 2(Y1) and the row numbers by 2(X1). The program is concluded in Figure 4.

## further developments

A simply suggested, there are a number of developments that can extend the program. To begin with, they will centre on ways of reducing the restrictions on the data initially accepted by the program. At present, the data must be small enough that no more than one contour point between any pair of the initial points. If the data is too smooth

than this then the array X must be made correspondingly larger so that it can hold more points in between the initial points, to allow more contours to span between them.

The way in which our diagram allows contours to continue in any contour map

sufficiently robust to be used with calculated numbers of any kind and, indeed, any numbers each with their own associated position.

Finally, a way of labelling the contours would improve its outputs.

## Program Listing

```
10 READ N
20 DIM A(N,N), B(2*N, 2*N)
30 FOR Y=1 TO N: FOR X=1 TO N
40 READ A(X,Y)
50 B(2*X-1,2*Y-1)=A(X,Y)
60 NEXT X: NEXT Y
70 FOR X=0 TO 2*N
80 B(0,X)=0: B(2*N,X)=0
90 B(X,0)=0: B(X,2*N)=0
100 NEXT X
110 FOR X=1 TO N-1
120 FOR Y=1 TO N
130 X0=2*X-1
140 B(X0+1,2*Y-1)=(A(X,Y)+A(X+1,Y))/2
150 NEXT Y: NEXT X
160 FOR Y=1 TO N-1: FOR X=1 TO N
170 Y0=2*Y-1
180 B(2*X-1,Y0+1)=(A(X,Y)+A(X,Y+1))/2
190 NEXT X: NEXT Y
200 FOR X=1 TO N-1
210 FOR Y=1 TO N-1
220 V=(B(2*X-1,2*Y+1)+B(2*X+1,2*Y-1))/2
230 B(2*X,2*Y)=V
240 NEXT Y: NEXT X
250 FOR N1=1 TO 10
260 IF B(Y,X)>N1 AND B(Y+1,X)<N1 THEN
270 XS=X:YS=Y:VS=Y2=(X-1)*VS:X2=(Y-1)*VS:GOSUB 2000
280 IF B(Y,X)>N1 AND B(Y,X+1)<N1 THEN
290 XS=X:YS=Y:VS:GOSUB 2000
300 NEXT Y: NEXT X
310 FOR X=1 TO 2*N-1 STEP 2
320 FOR Y=1 TO 2*N-1 STEP 2
330 IF B(Y,X)>N1 AND B(Y+1,X)<N1 THENX1=X
340 IF B(Y,X+1)<N1 THENX1=X+V
```

```
XS=-1*VS+VS:X2=(X-1)*VS:X2=Y2=(Y-1)*VS
:GOSUB 2000
350 NEXT X: THEN 370
360 NEXT X
370 NEXT Y: NEXT N1
380 END
390 DATA 8,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
400 DATA 0,1,1,2,3,3,2,1,0
410 DATA 0,3,4,5,6,6,3,2,0
420 DATA 0,2,4,8,9,8,4,2,0
430 DATA 0,2,4,8,9,9,4,2,0
440 DATA 0,2,5,6,8,6,4,2,0
450 DATA 0,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,0
460 DATA 0,1,1,2,2,2,2,1,0
470 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
500 POKE 53270, PEEK(53270) OR 8
510 POKE 53265, PEEK(53265) OR 20
520 POKE 56576, PEEK(56576) AND 252 OR 2
530 FOR I=1024 TO 2023: POKE I,22
: NEXT I
540 RETURN
1000 R0=INT(X): R9=INT(Y)
1010 L=R0 AND 7
1020 BIT=7 - (C AND 7)
1030 BYT=BASE + 320 * INT(R0/8) + 8 * INT
(R9/8) + R0 AND 7
1040 BYTE=PEEK(BYTE) OR 2^BI
1050 RETURN
2010 IF B(X,Y)<N1 THEN GOTO MIN
2020 IF B(X,Y)>N1 THEN GOTO MAX
2030 GOSUB 1000: REM PLOT POINT
2040 RETURN
2050 X=X+SGN(DX)
2060 GOTO 2010
2070 X=X+SGN(DX)
2080 GOSUB 1000: REM PLOT POINT
2090 RETURN
```

Figure X. Complete program listing.

# Scratchpad

**More bits and pieces to make you and your computer work better together.**

THIS MONTH'S SELECTION of short routines starts off with a very handy routine from L Woods of Sussex.

The Commodore 1520 plotter printer is a very useful little device, especially when you realise how much cheaper it is to use than a printer. Unfortunately the 1520 has a device number of six while the printer normally has a device number of four. This makes the 1520 incompatible with most of the software output to the printer on the screen. L Woods's short machine code program makes the 1520 compatible with most programs.

The program works by changing the Kernal Open Vector and altering the device number which is being used. Once you have RUN the program you will be able to use the 1520 as the printer in most programs. Your 1520 will now work with a number of programs for the first time.

Judging by the number of telephone calls we get to the office about the subject, it would appear that a lot of people want to know how they can make characters flash on the screen as on the Spectrum by means of software. This is something which has led us to this simple function on a C64 but this short

utility from Steve Nielsen not only gives you the ability to flash characters but will also let you centre a line of text on the screen.

The flash routine allows you to have any text you wish flashing between one colour and another. It is started by the following command:

SYS 52736,A,B,C

where A and B are the two colours, and C is the speed. A speed of 50 would cause one colour to flash for one second, 100 for two seconds and so on, to stop the flashing either make it and B and call the routine again or:

SYS 52867

The second routine will print a line of text neatly in the centre of the present line. It is used as follows:

SYS 52966,A,B

where A$ is the string to be printed, it can contain any of the 256 characters, but colour characters will upset the printing.

Well that's it for this month, if you have any handy little routines that may be of use to other people or any hints which may help other users with their programming then why not send them into Scratchpad, Your Commodore, No 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AB.

```
10 REM "FLASH" AND "CENTRE" ROUTINE.
20 REM
30 REM
40 REM COPYRIGHT STEVE NIELSEN, MAY 1985
50 REM
160 SYS12736:SYS12867
170 FOR L=0 TO 39:C$="" : ...
180 FOR X=0 TO 255:READ A:POKE 51840,X
190 A$=A$+CHR$(X):C$=C$+CHR$(X)
200 READ A:IF A=256 THEN 460
210 IF L=0 THEN B=249
220 NEXT:IF CD>60670 THEN 460
230 PROKM0,PRINTALL DATA IS CORRECT.":END
240 PRINT:PRINT"DATA ERROR IN LINE ";L/8+509
250 END
500 DATA 76,84,204,76,149,14,162,6,134,35
505 DATA 165,1,133,76,201,216,16,3,240,30
510 DATA 169,14,133,20,169,206,133,21,96,173
515 DATA 160,10,141,0,204,173,161,10,141,1,204
520 DATA 96,201,226,176,4,169,6,141,0,204
525 DATA 232,86,173,162,10,141,0,204,96,169
530 DATA 6,141,0,204,173,162,10,141,1,204
535 DATA 96,201,255,208,7,169,0,141,21,96
540 DATA 173,201,216,208,249,169,6,141,0,204
545 DATA 169,6,141,1,204,96,201,255,208,5
550 DATA 169,0,141,1,204,96,173,201,216,208
555 DATA 249,169,6,141,0,204,96,0,169,2,133
560 DATA 167,169,0,133,168,169,0,133,90,169
565 DATA 4,133,91,160,0,177,90,201,32,240
570 DATA 8,230,167,200,192,255,208,243,96,165
575 DATA 167,170,169,40,56,229,167,74,170,169
580 DATA 0,133,168,169,4,133,169,160,0,177
585 DATA 90,145,168,200,196,167,208,247,96,256
```

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Peter Thomas has risked frostbite and mortal injury to bring you this review.

# GAME
## of the month

HOLD ONTO YOUR JOYSTICKS FOR A thrilling contest amid the snow and ice, in the follow up to Summer Games I and II, with Winter Games.

All the old familiar graphics remain, the white down flying across the screen to the clouds glowing in the foreground, only this time the background is realistically covered in snow.

Prior to commencing battle against the wintery conditions you first choose the country you wish to represent, then decide the number of participants, between one and eight, and go for gold.

The next event is a rather hectic affair commencing in competitive against other human operators. Spend time preparing for an assault on the World record.

The excitement begins with the Hot Dog finals. You start perched high up on a ski slope clad in your protective clothing, which is most realistically damage, and a pair of skis. The aim is to dazzle the judges with your antics as you twist through the air performing such manoeuvres as a 'Daffy', 'Back kratch' or 'Mule Kick' to name just three. If you really want to score high try combining a 'Team' and 'flip' in mid-air. The main problem is landing intact after each feat. Tearing the skin off your bottom only rates as a third degree burn.

If you survive the Hot Dog finals without getting too much injured on your face and without breaking a leg you are onto the next event, the Figures, in which all the other skiers are required to stand, along with the best the others are invited to take part. Quick, you must put, land the trigger and fire – bullseye! Beware that your score will decrease if it takes you too long, so don't just stand there.

Snowbally the next event is a tricky one, the Biathlon, which consists of cross-country skiing and rifle shooting. But first your stamina must increase the muscular movement, as you gracefully whiz around the ice rink. Main forwards and backwards attempting such delights as double and jumps and of spin, falling or judges can you emulate Torvil and Dean and Lena if perfect moves?

Don't leave the Figures in search of the ski course to top of the icy slide. Speed, timing and joystick control are of the essence in this very exciting event.

Then, you gather speed in a crouched position travelling down the slope, prepare for take off and soar through the foreground air. Before in mid-flight to execute the hastily re-adjust your position to gain maximum distance and reduce wind resistance. It is crucial to your score to remain exactly steady or achieve as when many a crucial point winter snow training.

After the exhilaration of the ski slope comes the thrilling speed skating. Race around the track with your opponent in an identical fashion opposition. This has a similar feel to the Summer Games III as the split level is thrilling forward, it takes too long to lapping behind at any rate. Your strength is of the essence.

Calm your pulse rate and get your blood pressure back to receive the ice rink for two minutes of free-skating. If you ever spin your sitting behind, if you ever get dizzy and concentrated vitals fall on the ice floor.

The moment you cross the line and you pass it may seem with your enhance you and glorious win. Your miss name's very fine behave if you don't come in. This might then I'm sorry. One. Your don't drink and drive, it is dangerous for your health.

Again, the one-day comes up to winner, I eagerly await a Winter Games II across a dormid space, a downhill slalom, by then I might have regained my balance.

P.H.

**Not content with studying other people's adventures, Runecaster has now been creating his own. Read on to find out how.**

# SENSE OF ADVENTURE

## Do-It-Yourself... Almost

WE HAVE SEEN PROGRAMS TO ENABLE the non-programmer to write text adventures, some of which even allow reasonable graphics to be added. We have also had a selection of games creators that can be used to put together fairly rudimentary arcade games.

Now a new game-creation prog for the C64, namely Artabout4, with a very comprehensive package for the graphics adventure creator. In fact the Adventure Construction Set from Electronic Arts, gives the user a variable host of ready made characters, objects and facilities from which to build a dream adventure of their own or the whole adventure graphic flair. If you get trapped down, lazy or just impatient then you can hand over the running of the game to the Adventure Construction Set

either graphically or their attributes (strength, weight, associated text etc.) changed.

The basic format for any of these adventures consists of a 'world map' that your players explore (up to four characters may be chosen — each taking turns to move). Within this world can be access points (doors, castles etc.) to further regions where the majority of the action will take place.

The world map is 16 × 40 squares, of which a 9 × 16 area is visible — the map scrolls as your players move across it. There may also be isolated 'events areas' which are added to the main regions.

## Two to Start With

Two adventures get included on the disc, one, The Land of Aventuria, contains a typical adventure plot, in other two can be followed to the full. The second, Rivers of Light, is a complex adventure set

in ancient Egypt, that should keep even the hardened adventurer busy!

When you start using the Adventure Construction Set, you will have to create a working reference disc. This means quite a lot of disc swapping (the ACS disc and your 'adventure disc'), so do not expect to be able to whiz up an adventure in just minutes — allow yourself time.

Before creating this work disc, you must decide what options you want on the disc. You will need a separate work disc for each adventure — unless you can do a direct connection onto already on the ACS disc. It is probably not too much adventure memory.

Playing and creating adventure is mainly carried out by using a joystick (or cursor keys). All the on-screen operating instructions are clear and well explained. The program is well thought out and appears to be almost foolproof... even at this stage this is apparent. If you have inserted the backbook disc when expecting one, it checks, and formats it if necessary.

Once you have a working disc with the land of Aventuria on it, you can play the game, learning as you go. Or you can create your own adventure.

Playing the adventures will initially present you with the choice of creating or editing a new player character — quite impressed with the vast number of options you are given for the graphical representation of your character.

Admittedly these are in fact all the characters/objects that may appear within the framework, and exist (within even as you are a hundred odd icons to choose from you won't feel too limited).

## On the Track

Having chosen and named your characters, the screen display, part of the world map, complete with our mountains, seas, castles, forests in


Adventure Construction Set

— is put in back and let it take over when you left off and it will create a working adventure from your bare bones! Mind you, this is the cheat's approach — all the real adventurers will be wanting to use their specialisation

of colour on either side of the screen display, how much time (or insurance) your player has left on this turn and also his/her current 'power' and 'life force'.

Your lines beneath the map are used for text messages, instructions and further menus. You may type in commands, using the joystick, or select other options by pressing the 'fire button'.

Beside different abilities/possibilities, including: use object, drop object, use power quickly, ready new weapons or armour, cast, save, fire missile weapon and profile. Most of these have fairly obvious uses, the last — profile — gives you a complete profile of your character. Not only will it tell you what is being carried but also a full breakdown of their constitution, wisdom, strength, dexterity, missile skill, melee skill, life force, pace, skill etc. All of which may assist in helping you decide what course of action to take next.

There are plenty of creatures wandering around but you must try and identify which are worth attacking. If you have a suitable weapon you may attack from a distance, although how well you aim, is dependent upon your character's prowess with missile weapons (check your profile).

Just as each player has a certain time each turn to move or take any other action so too do all the creatures you meet! You may choose to ignore them but this may be very dangerous and choose not to ignore you! If battle is joined, then the results of each blow are shown (on the screen below the main menu display).

Objects initially seen as you enter a location may not be all they're at first, when further items are hidden underneath! As in most adventure games there is plenty of treasure around but some may be difficult and movement may become difficult.

Also, even if you don't understand a particular action very clearly, at least the vague memory of a certain possibility may well trigger off something useful later on.

The initial stages require you to create a new working disc (or you could practise by editing the game already on your adventure disc player). For your own adventure you will probably wish to start from scratch, using any one of hundreds of decisions.

There are three types of adventure construction sets available: Fantasy, Science Fiction or Spy Mystery. The basic concepts of all three are similar with world maps, regions, zones etc. but the sets of ready made characters, objects and terrain possibilities, are tailored to each subject.

Having chosen the set you want just follow the on-screen instructions — you now have the basic tools of the trade. Although there are plenty of 'things' with...

## Watch Out

As you move around one or two things may happen: first, you can 'fall upon' one of the map creatures; these may be friendly and have something to give you, or be wary of launching an unprovoked attack! Secondly you may enter a 'square' castle, portal, door etc. that will transport you somewhere else via one of the many regions within the game. These regions consist of a number of zones or screens which make up all the major puzzles that you have to solve, to win through to the end.

Each screen is made up of a graphic display and a number of things to collect, clues, monsters to attack, doors leading off to new areas etc.

With each complex adventure there is a final goal i.e. some object/character that has to be found and taken, rescued etc. Needless to say, this goal should not be too far down without completing other parts of the map; this will be made more difficult by the location of the items, their guardians and all sorts of interesting props.

Although the presentation of menus and instructions (and even joystick control) may vary from game to game, the basic concept is similar to most adventure games. You'll find that by moving around, picking up items and experimenting, you'll become very familiar with the program, they will all make sense!

## Roll Your Own

The instruction booklet (should clearly printed paper), shows the comparison between the program and making a choice. There are many similarities, you have to choose your options carefully and all sorts of interesting props.

Although ... first, the world map — think carefully about your map, be clear and explicit!, read the written instructions first! As the first stage this may seem too much to grasp but as you become more familiar with the program, they will all make sense.

...which to create the map and the creation, and the objects to be found and used, there is a simple but plenty of alternative planning!

You must have more than a rough idea of what you want your adventure to achieve.

First, the world map — think carefully of what you want to represent. What area should characters be able to travel to and from in other parts, and, having put them there, where is their purpose? Then the placing of creatures make any sort of sense!

Secondly, the regions — presumably have just a few at least, but need to be visited in the correct order. Items found in one required to find items in another. The rough concept of your game before you start creating regions will aid.

Thirdly, consider the objects and treasures that are going to be found — both in the real regions and also as one...

all encounters while wandering around the world map. Does their placement make sense sort of sense? It

The designing of the large cast from a working adventure - it's almost feel-proof - but only with careful planning and attention to detail. can you produce a game with that added something that others are really keen to play and enjoy.

## Do Your Own Thing

You may think that because all one's are given the same terrain, objects and creatures, all you can actually create is a certain similarity... not so! Not only may you alter the graphical representation of all the current graphics, you can also create new creatures and objects (up to a maximum of 128 in each case).

Each creature has attributes and various bits remain roundabout and attribute a creature has, the more stats options. 30 different basic attributes - not counting variations on each of those - are available. If you wish to produce your own (on screen, they can be modified to suit your adventure.

Having changed the many, many attributes for a creature in the master kit, you may then alter them again when you place them in a location. Thus, an army of your choice! So although, you may have a general basic giant, specific giants may be much stronger, faster armed than others elsewhere!

If fixed events are not enough then facilities exist to have random creatures appearing you choose the creature and the percentage of time that you wish it to be present.

There are of course a range of spells available. You may well ask how these are applicable to Spellmakers or Science Fiction adventures. Spells basically affect either the players or their surroundings, so they may take the same form... in the fantasy world could be likened to a paranoid drink in a dubious bar in the future!

There are similar parallels to be drawn in other contexts. Think about it. Here are some examples of the interesting questions raised by this line of thought.

There are of course a variety of item, these so many other items you might want to exchange for many gold pieces and items of interest to your present possession.

## Finally

Throughout your use of this program you will probably be changing data; a fairly

regular intervals — do not be tempted to be lazy, remember to put the disc that is not being used to one side before the disc of sometimes is-based to save other folders and damage the exposed disc... you have been warned, and deep in the bowels.

There is just not enough space here to do Ariolasoft's Adventure Construction Kit justice. The only real snag for those wishing to produce it... is likely to be their own computers have worn out before they have explored all the possible adventure scenarios available from ACS!

Those of you who read and believed my rave about US Gold's Exodus: Ultima III will have sought out a copy for yourselves. You will either feel I over-reacted or will be hooked, and deep in the thick of it by now...

First, for those of you that did not get copies of the booklets explaining the Wizard's Spells or the Cleric's Spells — all is not lost. Just send a stamped addressed envelope (9 × 6 inches or bigger) to US

Gold, Unit 10, The Parkway Industrial Centre, Heneage Street, Birmingham B7 4LY. State which bits of helpful software and the missing books will be sent to you.

Secondly, some of you progressing. Have you realised that if you can cast Birtch in his castle after a character has been increased to 'Lord' that you can get the key to increase the level? You do not have to kill him and find yourself struggling for experience. Just hit him by attacking one of those prone ships for rifle in a corridor somewhere as the stairs give a vertical or horizontal to some passage other than the intended one. There are other routes indicated...

You do not seem to die easily do you? Try casting spells as often as you like to do, do you have a dragon for a fast-talking group or pair to run if you have — be ready for dragons about! You probably found the tunnels...

What form of attack do you find best? Do you change the numbers of the treasure guardian groups? Or have you killed your companions regularly with blind 'h' (Clerics fire)? It'll keep the rest of the

## Exodus Update

# BUSINESS FILE

Dave Crisp looks at a wordprocessing package and gives a run down of printers and their features

## A Wordprocessor Package

WORD PROCESSING AGAINST WILL. It may seem so but apart from games this is what you will find most computers doing most of the time.

After trying many printers, countless interfaces and almost every wordprocessing package, I think I am now in a position to give the most versatile package available at this time.

I am not going to go over the pros and cons of wordprocessor software, because I want to have a look at the new system from Precision Vox and in case it's even better than the Vauxette which at the moment is the best I have seen. That isn't to say the Vauxette isn't the best. But unfortunately, Instead I will, very briefly, mention the Wordpro software and then go onto look at the new system with the printers.

There are basically two types of wordprocessor, the formatted and pre-formatted. The post-formatted type represents the screen layout that the typewriter characters printed into the document. This effect only when the document is printed or when the character is viewed. The reason that you cannot see the document as it will be printed without leaving the text editor. Post-formatted processors allow you to 'see' the effect that the formatting symbols will have as you type.

Evtext-pr is an example of a post-formatted type, and Vauxette is of the pre-formatted.

Personally I prefer the pre-formatted software though it seems that opinion between users is split 50/50.

The problem with the Odrix that it can only display 40 characters across a line. This means that if your page is set anywhere over 40 characters you have to scroll over the page horizontally to see what it looks like. A disadvantage but one that I have learned to live with.

The other software comes bundled with text editing and so it is important to choose one which has logical commands as nothing more down-line. The one software effectively that constant referral to a manual to find out how to do whatever it is so. Yet this means I go for Vauxette.

### Hardcopy

Coming onto printers and printing you come across the problem of which one to buy. I have considered the options and compatibility. The Commodore range of printers is too expensive, slow and has but 12 months Commodore has brought out some nice machines. However it does seem like that people want a printer from the Epson stable or one similar. This is a good choice though the real problem with Epsons is compatibility.

There is now a massive range of interfaces available in order to run centronics printers from the Commodore. If you don't at about £10 and go on up to around £100. The difference in price for these interfaces is basically the number of features that are available. The simplest interfaces allow you to print out the text in just one mode, which means that you are not able to produce commercial software you may find that software is unable to address the printer in the way it wants. The latest interfaces will let you configure them in a variety of ways so that whatever software you use should be able to drive the printer properly.

Fitting the board into the printer ranges from easy to fiddly depending on the interface. If you buy an external interface you may have problems with someone who knows what they're doing as printers tend to be nasty about what you poke about with inside them.

Because these boards offer you free pin sockets it means there is a centronics port open. For those of you with more than one machine it means that you can use both plugged into one printer at the side of the printer I have a M and on the other there is a Vista. From a typing point of view it does take a bit of getting used to at first. I thought I was going to get printed garbage but that is not the case.

I was able to get my print out quite a lot faster than I would have done if I had to get it the way. It does not assume constant switching in order to make it work and it does me chip up next the printer and gives them the cassette port.

The interface is the best thing since sliced toast, for someone like myself that is. You have a board to fiddle with it's not versatile and too reliable people. That's not to say that anything costing less is bad; in fact far less boards such as John, proportional spacing and line feeds, double strike and near letter quality all within reason.

I am stuck on my Canon. It's fast, 180 cps quiet, compact (it's a Smith Corona datasheet) and cheaper than an Epson to boot.

So it has been proved that with tough sheet paper, tumbull and cut paper, without having to buy a roll holder on at £30 I have got one simple printer for my needs providing it anything I have seen on a micro printer. A feed guide provides for another and the quality is close to that of a daisy wheel.

### In the End

If I were popping down to the local to buy myself a system to be gone with I would go for either a Centronics 737 or a 739 which I could pick up quite cheap and would be reasonably fast and very well behaved. Their near letter quality mode is damn good and the quality, as I say closely resembles the CANON PW-1080. Not cheap but very good indeed.

Really inexpensive way of writing down whatever comes up on your computer screen.

Lightweight and totally portable — independent power source!

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45 characters per second (only in optional "totally-illegible-squiggly-line" mode).

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Dear Me,

Even writes letters!

**Mike Hart brings you another article to make life easier — the month he deals with the Exclusive-or routine.**

## Exclusive—or Routine

THIS MONTH, I AM GOING to explore the workings of an Exclusive-or routine which is often used in cases where there is a need to 'encrypt' or to code the data in some form.

Obviously this is most useful when one wishes to protect data or programs and it should prove useful if you are already thinking along these lines. But first it is necessary to explain how an exclusive-or works and how it differs from an inclusive-or.

To understand both we need to look at the bit patterns of a couple of numbers to visualise the operations that are performed.

two numbers and this is why 200 inclusive-or 98 gives the number 236. You may confirm this by typing in direct mode PRINT 200 OR 98 and this is the answer provided by the third row of the table. On the other hand, the exclusive-or will only return a bit pattern of one if either (but not both) of the bit patterns is a one and therefore row four gives 168 exclusive-or 98 as 172. This is actually quite complicated to demonstrate in Basic and is one of the few occasions where machine code is actually much easier than its high-level equivalent — all you need to code in machine code is quite simple. Indeed to get $AC (= 172) in Basic you will need to type the following:

```
PRINT 200 OR 98; AND NOT
(200 AND 98)
```

Having got our 'coded' number, what are we going to do with it? We could save the data in this encoded form. The really interesting thing is to observe what happens when we exclusive-or our 'new' number with the second of our original numbers. The second half of the table shows that

program, all we need to do is encode the bytes that form our program with a sequence of numbers. The result is apparent gibberish but technically no information has been lost. If we can generate the sequence of numbers used to encode the program this can be used as a key to 'unlock' or decode the encrypted code.

Some exclusive-or routines make use of the fact that the data in ROM is fixed in silicon, as it were, and therefore use the ROM to provide a sequence of numbers to encode the original. However this is simple so long as you stick to your own machine but it is not unknown for Commodore to introduce and use unannounced changes to its ROMS and this might cause difficulties for the future. The approach I have taken in the sample program is to make use of a simple algorithm which generates a sequence of numbers in the range 0-255. These are used for encoding.

In the sample program, we will see that line one is a YY% call followed by a REM, quite blank and then exactly 80 asterisks finished with a final quote. Type this line with no spaces in between and then position the cursor on the call and hit the return key. The program then scans from the asterisk to the end of line. YY% then stands for a machine routine which performs the actual conversion and will be explained on the next screen. For a machine code routine into the space provided by the asterisks. The rest of the program is of no consequence as its purpose is to display something.

When you list the program you will see that line one will be converted to tokens and will not easily be readable at all but more likely not worry. Now type 8346 and NEW. This

| | 2⁷ | 2⁶ | 2⁵ | 2⁴ | 2³ | 2² | 2¹ | 2⁰ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 200 = $C8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 98 = $62 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 98 |
| 200 or 98 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | = 236 ($EC) |
| 200 eor 98 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | = 172 ($AC) |
| 172 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 172 |
| 98 = $62 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 98 |
| 172 eor 98 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | = 200 ($C8) |

The first two rows of the table are the decimal numbers 200 and 168 converted into their binary pattern. An inclusive-or is performed if there is a one in either of the

performing an exclusive-or with the number we derived with the second number gives back the original number.

In order to encode a section of data, or even a whole

program, it will be the 8346 is the program and it will be 346. If you list the program it will not be encoded and will probably stop with a syntax error. Now RUN the program

## EXCLUSIVE-OR

```
1 SYS2061:REM*********
2 REM:DISABLE-RUN  REG.100:POKE 808,54
3 LOMEEX+42:STEAPEEX(44)+12
5 FOR J=0 TO 61:READ A:T=T+A
6 POKE LOM+J,A:NEXT
7 IF T<>9707 THEN PRINT"DATA ERROR":END
8 :
10 DATA 169,83,133,34,169,14,133,35
11 DATA 169,2,133,45,169,8,133,46
12 DATA 169,3,133,2,169,14,133,4
13 DATA 173,2,141,0,248,169,0,141
14 DATA 1,248,169,0,133,253,169,8
15 DATA 169,24,133,254,162,0,160,145
16 DATA 205,200,177,204,200,145,204
17 DATA 165,204,169,148,196,254,208
18 DATA 144,200,232,208,176,204,96,162
19 :
30 T=0
31 FOR J=1 TO 58
32 PRINT J,I+J*8:NEXT
99 NEXT J
200 REM = RECODE SYS LN
```

and after a slight pause, while the data is read back, the program will be converted to its original form and will run as normal.

Unfortunately, to save a program in its encoded form you have to do is make a call to SYS381 then save it, then load it back the result at SYS 2061 will load it and un-encode it. The machine code will edit all the conversion job between running the program & adding the start-up load is the vital part from line two and recode the program as soon as it has ended by the 5th call in line three.

So, in the full list completely does adopt the following procedure.

First, note a line reading 0 'SYS382. REM***' and press RETURN. Now place the cursor over the second of the quote marks and press SHIFT+INST to open up a line of spaces. Now put press INS 14 times which turns the cursor into a reversed 'R' and a reverse 'I' (delete) sign with space. When the cursor is flashing on the R ready to put mark press space and RETURN. Remove the SYS call in line two but leave the REM statement intact.

Next, RUN the program, list the checksum in line ca, 808 and the 83 in line 10.34. Now RUN as before and remove line 2. Still press 381 enter then 381. On listing, line 0 will appear but be flashed all before it can be read by the anyone!

```
PC SR AC XR YR SP
.:0000 03 00 00 03 00 FB

8000 A9 53        LDA #$53
8002 85 22        STA $22
8004 A9 0E        LDA #$0E
8006 85 23        STA $23
8008 A9 02        LDA #$02
800A 85 2D        STA $2D
800C 85 02        STA $02
800E A9 0E        LDA #$0E
8010 85 04        STA $04
8012 AD 02 00     LDA $0002
8015 8D 00 F8     STA $F800
8018 A9 00        LDA #$00
801A 8D 01 F8     STA $F801
801D A9 00        LDA #$00
801F 85 FD        STA $FD
8021 A9 08        LDA #$08
8023 A9 18        LDA #$18
8025 85 FE        STA $FE
8027 A2 00        LDX #$00
8029 A0 91        LDY #$91
802B CD C8        CMP $C8
802D B1 CC        LDA ($CC),Y
802F C8           INY
8030 91 CC        STA ($CC),Y
8032 A5 CC        LDA $CC
8034 A9 94        LDA #$94
8036 C4 FE        CPY $FE
8038 D0 90        BNE
803A C8           INY
803B E8           INX
803C D0 B0        BNE
803E CC 96        CPY
8040 60           RTS
8041 A2            LDX
```

45

## Pet

Margaret Webb, our resident school mistress, demonstrates how music packages can be educational as well as fun.

ONE OF THE GREATEST DREADS of waking up on Christmas morning to discover that some kindly relative has given one of the children a musical or drum-kit. It's not that I'm anti-music. In fact, I believe that music is an important part of a child's development. But a drum-kit or musical instrument is a great skill. However, there are lots of computer packages that are now becoming available. Electronic musical instruments and an eclectic programs range from a pre-school package through to one which offers the capabilities of a synthesizer.

Now all have found there are a range of powerful systems going keyboards driven by the MIDI interface. Most of these packages are fairly expensive and outside my field of interest. All of the packages discussed here cost less than £30 and use the Amstrad's sound facility. Notwithstanding their lower prices, many of these programs offer useful facilities.

I have carefully chosen a range of software which encompasses a range of age groups and prices. Since you may wish to use this article as a possible shopping list, I've categorised the review by software.

### Under £10

Make Music with Mistertonic by Mastertronic is the cheapest of the packages I want to describe but notwithstanding this, it's very good value. The program provides an aid to composing music. The complexity of music is such that it would be easy for that a single stave is offered with a maximum of one voice. Up to seven octaves lengths of music can be written, and saved to tape as required.

Five different sounds are provided — piano, guitar, trumpet, vibraharp and trombone. The actual sounds are only approximate but usual passable. The full range of accidental and natural signs are provided and a useful option is provided which enables a different music to be created from automatically to crash music.

*Fisher-Price's Song Maker* is one a series of high quality cartridge based packages from this top maker firm. The child is presented with a lot of music titles to chose from. The selection is made with a joystick. The control is stepped through well known nursery rhymes such as Twinkle Twinkle Little Star and Pop Goes the Weasel. Pop School numbers such as Row Your Boat and Farmer in the Dell and songs such as Frère Jacques and Colonial. Once selected, the titles are playing on screen which kites plus an option for the child to create an original tune.

Though at first sight the program may seem to be purely a play item, it does have an element of education. As the tune is played, a simple score is shown on the screen. Initially each note is represented as an inverted note, the child to see the relationship between the pitch of a note and its position on the musical score. The child can then reorganise any note by an animal shape. Each animal actually represents a different voice or sound. Daisy the Duck quacks a note, Benry the bassoon, Oliver Octopus trips a bell, Harry Monkey uses his tail on a violin and Wilbur Whale plays a note on his water spout. Using the joystick, the child can change the tunes being played.

This game often hours of fun whilst subtly reinforcing the educational aspect.

The Music Machine cassette by Jongman Software is a keyboard controlled package. On the package it's, however, simple enough for younger children to use, perhaps even under fives. The program allows the child to compose tunes using a certain man who holds the note and a guided into the correct position on the screen. Rather than allow random music, however, the program forces the use of the correct musical notes of the scale. Not only does this allow reinforcing compositions, but a feel for the total structure of a tune is present. Only two sections of stave are given but for use of the various types of repeat means that over a complete tune is playable. A facility where the whole tune can be played for the 21 bar options are given to chase the key. Z option and it's easy to see why young children take to this program so readily. The game gives hours of fun.

There is a least teaching element in this program and a not sequence of notes can be produced either on an animal shape.

### £10 to £30

The Music Studio by Activision moves away from the strict teaching angle towards composition and musical theory. This package provides the opportunity for the detailed manipulation of up to three voices and their incorporation in a tune. Up to three octaves are offered. For the semi serious user there's a versatile music editor. For those wishing to simply create tunes with a minimum of musical accuracy, there is the music paint box.

In keeping with modern trends, the program uses icons with a pointer to select options. This system is simple and easy to understand.

Up to 15 preset sounds are available, each chosen by a name. These are selected by simply pointing at the corresponding colour on the easy palette.

This slice of tonal colours is most emphasised in the paint box. In this option you put the notes of your choice on the stave or manuscript. Rather than use the full note shapes, notes are simply shown as coloured blocks with sizes proportional to their duration. You touch or change the composition and readily play it back.

The music editor is similar in many respects to the paint box but offers many of the facilities of music. Full notation is used and there are options for the full range of note values, accidental sharps, flats and rests, and additional bars and rests. The options are rather like a word processor with commands to copy and move phrases.

The value of both sections is that the music scrolls as it plays showing how sequences of notes combine in a difficult step when trying to read music. A sound engineer section allows the manipulation of many of the parameters of the sound enabling you to create almost any sound. Finally, options are provided to save music, include lyrics and make a hard copy on a printer.

The accompanying cassette package which will appeal to users of all ages.

## Music Construction Set Scale
Electronic Arts is a disk based package and is similar in many respects to the Activision offering. Again a musical stave system is provided by which you take notes and place them on the musical stave. There are 16 preset voices provided ranging from harpsichord and piano through to descant instruments. There is facility to edit the sounds but the presets provided are useful and effective. Its general layering of music is a great musical accuracy with a more serious flavour. Several new signatures are supported and you know it is in many to many notes provided.

The disk is full of excellent demonstration pieces. To test these a memory file provides the instruction.

Both this package and the Activision program offer more limited educational facilities in themselves but, these aside, they make good introductions to music making. As supplementary material fits the class or music room but they are not as comprehensive in range as Music Master which is perhaps a musical instrument. In effect the program has a very low UK appeal. Its cost and the more exclusive hardware with a rhythm generator and sequencer.

Graphically this package isn't amongst the most of the others, but in some ways it is more powerful. More appreciation are

## Over £25

Commodore Music Maker by Commodore MK is marketed as a music maker for beginners and musicians alike. It comprises of a plastic keyboard which slips over the computer. The keys assume the top two rows of the computer keyboard as well as generating sound. The package also includes some software and a tutor.

The software effectively turns your micro into an electric organ rather than a synthesiser. Using the function keys you can control the octave used, select monophonic or polyphonic and alter the envelope being played. In this manner, by changing the voices isn't very easy to use but it works after a fashion. A simple sequencer is provided to allow you to record and save compositions.

A keyboard voice is provided in the package which guides notes the keyboard through the stages of learning about music, the relationship between the keyboard and notation and notation. The tutor consists of 27 tunes presented either on keyboard playing letter or as Bach counter and chord positions. The keys change colour with the notes being used. Getting acquainted with the Music Master keyboard covering a variety of musical tastes — everything from Bach to popular tunes.

Another piece of software to go with the keyboard is the Playalong Series of three. Over 30 simple tunes which allow the user to play along with programmed tunes. One album is a selection of popular tunes ranging from time dinner fashionals in the March of the Farandus. Others include Beatles hits and Bruce Springsteen.

## Summing Up

Your choice of package depends not only on the cost but what you want to do with it. The majority of the software described allows the creation of musical scores albeit to differing degrees of complexity. The best course of action is to try them out at your local shop if possible, and weigh up the facilities against your needs.

The plus along types of program are in the main low cost and effective for those who simply want to have fun at the keyboard without the need to learn music. These also have an educational value even by playing with the notes, the child will pick up a feel for tonal values. As a result they provide better value for the money.

Surprisingly, only the Supersoft package offers both a decent range and quite well.

Since the dawn of the computer age the prices of home computers have been steadily falling.

But, remarkably, the price of a genuine, full-loaded disk drive has remained almost constant.

Constantly expensive.

You'll be lucky to pick up a decent one for less than £200 in the shops.

Now, however, you can have one delivered to your doorstep for only £119.95 (including VAT and postage and packing).

The new Triton Quick Disk from Radofin.

In specifications are every bit the equal of a £200 disk drive, as a glance at our card above will confirm.

Quick Disk uses the very latest technology to store up to 100K on high quality Hitachi Maxell double sided 2.8" disks.

Its disk operating system (DOS) uses standard commands so it is truly easy to use, as any computer novice will be glad to hear.

While the price will be compatible with most wallets, there is a Triton Quick Disk compatible with most computers — Commodore 64, Spectrum (16K, 48K and Spectrum plus, Aquarius, Dragon 64 and all MSX Systems.

And, naturally, included is an interface box plus all connecting cables and instructions.

In short, what we deliver is a complete, genuine disk drive. Not a tape or wafer in sight. All for only £119.95.

And when it comes to speed of loading, the Triton Quick Disk more than lives up to its name.

## AS A COMMODO
## APPRECIATE THES

FROM 0 TO READY IN 7 SECONDS.

To put the Triton Quick Drive through its paces we used an ordinary computer game — Jet Set Willy.

From tape it took 170 seconds to load.

When loaded from the Triton Quick Disk it took a mere seven seconds. That is 163 seconds less then the tape and certainly as quick as most disk drives on the market.

## AS A WALLET
## APPRECIATE

## STEALTH
Amstrad: £9.95



STEALTH IS ANOTHER ARCADE offering from Amstrad in collaboration with Broderbund.

You are in command of a Stealth starfighter sent from Earth to destroy one Dark Tower which is the nerve centre of a formidable force governed by the mysterious and evil Council of Nine.

You have been sent in this strange and forbidding planet to destroy this tower and it is, you guessed it, somewhere out there. The object is to destroy it (no, really). Between you and your target is a screen filled with the baddies you will have to avoid as well as screen after screen of the landscape which will gradually darken as your progress. In their destination. One of the good things about this game is that you don't have to

read the startside twaddle on the inlay card and if you do I'm sure, like me, you will play foul and trouble to be not too short of misleading, but I suppose foolish and turgid.

The game starts with the surreal view of your Stealth starfighter hovering just above the surface of this forbidding planet, which is a lovely vivid green and to my mind doesn't look a bit forbidding. In fact it looks quite idyllic but the point is honest and as you do so your craft moves faster and faster. The screen scrolls quickly up and you have to avoid landscape features, like trees, which are in the form of tiny green blobs which you touch. If you don't touch them you're bang in trouble. As you travel the screen the landscape

slowly darkens, reach the level of the screen through, the further you travel.

As you hurtle towards it, the sound of tiny electronic blimps and bleeps form a destructive forehand as their disposal is your direction. In addition to this there are certain warning "natural" hazards which you must contend with, like anti-energy clouds and so the higher levels prove serious obstacles. You are in for the defending forces move and you fly through this anti-energy clouds, your power brain is reduced. It is also desirable as you proceed and draw back. The state of your energy is displayed at the top at all times and when it gets to a terminally low level the read out flashes, which when it gets to zero is lights out.

If you have been able to avoid all these malignant forces and have reached the distant starting salt eventually (heh it aims and all you have to do is blast the tower which, if you're successful will disappear in a cloud of blaze on the tower when you come on the horizon and which doesn't appear to get any

closer even though the read out tells you that it should.

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If you have been able to avoid all these malignant forces and have reached the distant starting salt eventually (heh it aims and all you have to do is blast the tower which, if you're successful will disappear in a cloud of blaze on the tower which is so basic that the immense of any unexpected campaigns for long periods.

DJ

## WIZARD
Amstrad: £9.99



WIZARD IS YET ANOTHER platform, jump and collect game to hit the scene and it's not a particularly appealing to those of you who appreciate a little strategy in an arcade game.

As the program loads you are welcomed to Wizard and told to "prepare

to wield your joystick" and attempt to negotiate the seven castles. The tasks are your agility, cunning and magic.

You are greeted with a demonstration, playing the game as constructing your own game — which gives you full control of everything from the placement of your wizard to the positioning of the baddies you are up against. All very clever stuff, but I would advise looking at the demonstration and playing the game before you tamper with your own. Some because things do get just a shade weird as you progress through the various levels.

Before play starts you are asked to select level, number of players and speed once done, a movie flick of the fire button brings your wizard to life. He starts from near the bottom of the platform layout and you

down cape ladders and lifts, collecting goodies while hunting for a key which you must take via a lock to get you through to the next level.

This first level completed, you are then introduced to your fire ghost which chases you all across the screen to eat your mystical life. A nice touch here is that as the ghost enters the level he hooks at the base of the screen your wizard's hat falls off and he ends up on his bum with stars floating above his head.

The graphics are quite simple but effective and the levels of play do get harder as you progress the baddies in contend with which present new problems as you go.

At £9.99 Wizard is a bit overpriced for what it is especially since, if it was less expensive, it would not manage to look.

DJ

## Kayleth
Activision £9.95

EVEN A SUPERLATIVE HOME COMputer such as the C64 has limitations and this game demonstrates its graphic capabilities to be an advantage but an inevitable cost of speed. The animation is to be the best I have seen but these movements are frustratingly slow: the motor sequences in a Bruce Lee film.

As a heads expert (the karate) of the text-you learn the system by trial and releasing the imprisoned Princess Harella from the dungeon deep inside the castle of the evil Dr Kayleth. But this you get loaded separately from tape and the first they the clues to this adventure as the Princess in a sequence worthy of an-other cartoon on television.

The first action screen takes up the story from the point where the laziest Kaylis himself up over the edge of the cliff to a dark cavern mouth. Immediately before him is the gate to the castle court. Fortunately for you the Chip key is hidden below in a relatively unskilled in the art of karate and once you are on your way past his baddie corpse, running through the courtyard prepared to fight your way to the centre of the castle.

There are two modes for our fighter in this game, one is the fighting position and the other is the moving. While fighting the baddies who momentarily runs into a guard subsequent to battle, the first blow is always fatal and with any one foe to lose his pace of running will prove to be a problem.

After gaining entry to the castle more guards are encountered but these battles are tougher. As you progress to each level the baddie at Kayleth's trained line of pace, which will deplete your stamina and you lose a notch your way round a mangle.

Successfully fighting your way through the main hall brings you to a helipad which helps to air this game above the plethora of karate simulations which appear to be flooding the market at the moment. You are faced with the problem of gaining a bamboo curtain which acts like a portcullis. The instructions wears a sticky and once at this point under starters orders making its fighter and once this through is required to gain the crown.

The next phase has still deeper in the castle. Here the Princess has hazel the strings outside her prison and began manoeuvring across the floor in a faced-mist, a barricade of immense skills whose defeat leads you to a dramatic finish. I have not yet attempted this lovely reply is required to exceed all this sort.

The real charm of this game is the touch-screen graphics. As the game progresses the number of screens grows and you are instructed in the various kicks which, if mastered, will allow you your head to the quarters of the guard. For the C64 game essential to actors's collection the would certainly feel it only for the quality of the graphics.

K.H.

## TERRORMOLINOS
Melbourne House £7.95

IT HAS TAKEN SOME TIME FOR THE authors of Hampstead to come up with their next offering but I can assure you that Terrormolinos is at least as funny as its hilarious predecessor.

The object of this "well travel" game is to take a summer holiday in the God-forsaken hole called Terrormolinos and take 30 good holiday snaps to prove you've suffered it, you believe me when you've only got to the front door you're going to need a holiday!

The game starts with you as husband and father (the authors are obviously chauvinists) at home doing the packing which you've left till the last minute while the

the taxi is on its way to take you to the airport. Simple, you may think, but there are certain things you have to do before you will even be allowed in the taxi, which – is a problem as the timing of your journey you've got to get your packing time, and if you've forgotten anything you'll never make the plane, thought in the last minute well drive off and leave you just that is if the taxi ever arrives. As you proceed through the game you will experience some quite funny pictures which appear when certain events have made a fatal mistake or you want to recall one of your happy photos. When you finally arrive home you develop your film with 12 exposures and, as already explained, the want 30 pics so to get to the home the game – that is if you accept that there are any winners in a game like this.

In short this adventure is everything you would expect from the chaps that created Hampstead and, I'd like to promise you there are not too many other follow up but allowing us all into the secret of what a good holiday is not!

D.J.

## HENRY'S HOUSE AND FRIENDS

**English Software £6.95**

HENRY'S HOUSE AND FRIENDS is, as the name suggests, a compilation package of four English Software games, comprising two of the old favourites.

There are arcade games and the last one, Stranded, is an adventure with graphics not too dissimilar to Level Nine's Red Moon, but in a much more childish vein.

They have been presented on one cassette with two games on either side. Side one carries Henry's House and Airliner Jack, both of which are platform games which are available on the lower levels quite difficult.

In Henry's House you find yourself as the unlikely Henry in search of the royal household. I wonder if ol' DJ knows what his title Henry is up to. When his little pad is empty, the house you'll find out when you play the game.

You have to negotiate Henry around the screen collecting various goodies and avoiding some nasty gruesome obstacles. The game itself is hard enough, but you soon get enough, damp on the title chap, so you used £80 of course can proceed to the next room. The graphics on this are quite good enough but it needs some alternatives that can only be described as tense, which is something I found with all these arcade games.

Next is Jet-Boot Jack. It's much the same as the previous game but I didn't think it was as good, graphically difficult to get used to, and therefore not worth playing.

Jack is a musical fiend and with jet-boots flaming he trip up and down life and follow notes everywhere in the largest music collection in the galaxy. This you can safely assume is not what you'd call a rest-break game. Like the graphics who are keen on popping the intrepid Jack. These little fellows are disguised of, by peeping up the ground on which Jack is stood leaving him nowhere above them till they too drop up and fall about.

That's one side of the tape done. On the other side is the adventure Stranded and another arcade game called Neptune's Daughters.

The adventure isn't that good, but not quite up to the required standard of some, as the atmospheric descriptions and its inhumanly small vocabulary. It is to see

the best completely uninspiring, but I suppose in a good break from all that typing, collecting and staying alive in the other three.

Neptune's daughters is a sub-aquatic arcade game in which you task it to rescue the daughter who has been captured by the evil sea-serpent. To do this you must face various hazards such as elastic walls, poison crates of snacks, monster crabs and an interminable octopus. Okay so I'm sure you can imagine it all great fun.

H.H. and friends is as a package well programmed and I can see the scope of fun at a reasonable price, for ideal family entertainment substitute for those boring with four games on one tape it'll be hard to resist.

D.F.

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## MONTY ON THE RUN

**Gremlin Graphics £x.xx**



Monty's Lost: After breaking jail in Monty Mole, this game picks up the story of his life on the outside.

As you might imagine, Monty's world is just as full of hazards as his imprisonment was and a terrible puzzle just to make it really hard to help you escape to complete his escape.

Each screen is filled with crashing clocks, snapping beaks and exploding lemons. Add to this the accompaniment of some of the best music I have heard in a game and the stage is set for fun and excitement.

One feature which lifts this out of the humdrum melee of platform games is Monty's Freedom Kit. At various points in the adventure the little chap comes across barriers, impassable that it is the only way you can activate it or die.

The list of objects he can use in the kit consists of over 30 potentially useful items but only five of them can be used. My chancis are that one of these kicks out for you and the others that you don't want and you have. The graphics for the game are quite good the music that it is a conversion from the original Spectrum version though a few retro refinements have been brought to impress the look of it.

The animation of Monty is rather cute, but as it is somewhat hard to spot his humanoid movements everywhere throughout this beckoning game.

I.G.

# ORM AND CHEEP: THE BIRTHDAY PARTY/NARROW SQUEAKS

Macmillan Software    £    each



ORM AND CHEEP have quickly established themselves as firm favourites on ITV's children's programmes and their adventures are ideal for a computer game or two.

These two cassettes from Macmillan Software bring the whole cast to the computer screen in a series of games which should hold the child's interest for quite some time. The games are by no means simple to play and require quite sophisticated playing techniques. On the other hand the content of all the games is the same and one has to ask how resistant this can be on the keyboard or joystick to anyone can play.

The Birthday Party is Orm's solo-duration but games have to be found. This is Cheep's job but he must help Orm find bits and pieces for his birthday cake.

As Orm crawls under a shelf or just a potted appears which features the content of each go in turn. When Orm reaches the edge of the screen a bubble appears with a representation of friends, each of their enemies will be on the screen.

Each junction has a signpost whose arms change colour one by one. When it matches the direction Orm must move, then Orm moves and, if successful, crosses to the floor. If successful one of the pair of the jars is crash to the floor and you drop to the ground again.

The next challenge is to wander through a simple maze to find the other party-goers. Mouse, Hedgehog and Snail. Here is the underground tunnel which form a second, more difficult maze to negotiate but here it's simply a matter of moving where you are.

Each tunnel leads to a small chamber with more tunnels leading from it. When you enter a chamber the colour and type of tunnel appears on the screen. A joystick in the direction you want to travel and you have just used a sharp at the bottom of the screen. The hoofs will begin to turn it this way and that to follow Cheep's progress. To add to the squeaks of the underground the tunnels are packed with a particular junction you won't pause around the table Orm notices its head and always toward he each place to which it correctly filled by a pant. Since Orm's empty space is also indicated by a beep and he presses a button whenever one of the particular place I found it a challenge. It's bit like playing Mastermind.

Once you succeed, Orm disappears to get his cake and Crow pops his head in seeing everyone to panic and charge madly around the screen. Once he flies off when he returns and once again his point's name to be arranged into one order before the kitchen becomes the party can set proceed.

The second cassette, Narrow Squeaks, has a different set of problems to be solved. It begins with Cheep trying to find Orm by jumping around a screen which then crashes into a broken pipe. This certainly makes Orm and I'm surprised he found Orm. I sent up the screen whilst negotiating behaviour.

Now Orm is trapped by Crow and can only be rescued by watching the movements of his friends. When the pattern of movements chimes a longer would cause Crow to move further away until he eventually disappears off the screen.

The friends are then trapped by a tree hollow by Rat and Hedgehog to protect them. By placing the movements keeping him between Rat and his friend as they move across the screen.

Finally a flood has flooded Orm away on his bed. As he is carried along by the flow he meets the enemies floating on branches. He must steer his way so that he just touches the edge of each branch, thus giving the branches a boost.

After each sequence a scoreboard is shown but, instead of giving a numerical record, it is represented as a standard.

Both packages are nicely illustrated in graphics and sound but I did find that we to make our decisions very tiresome difficult for a young audience though children with quick fingers and perhaps much skills which would not be learned so easily in any other medium.

## DONALD DUCK'S PLAYGROUND
US Gold £9.95

`7` `5` `7` `7`

WALT DISNEY'S SECOND MOST popular cartoon character paves the way for the less heralded education series distributed by US Gold.

Very American in flavour, it's an excellent vehicle for teaching children about the relationship between work, pay and spending in an ideal world. Well, an ideal Capitalist world anyway.

After selecting one of the three levels of play, we're thrust into the high street with shops to the left and workshops to the right. Using a joystick you can guide him into any one of these buildings but lacking money it's best to give the shops a miss and do a bit of good honest toil instead. So clocking the world of work, Donald...

The choice is between working in a signal box, a toy shop, produce market (fruit and veg market to us) or at an airport.

No matter which option you select the first task is to decide how long the job will last. Donald can work for anything from one to eight minutes and as each job is completed a sum of money is added to Donald's earnings.

As a signalman, Donald must connect up bits of points on a railway network to get the Amigos Express to its destination by the shortest possible route. Each time a point connects up a new segment is indicated and so on until the time runs out.

The toy shop sees a child's drill of matching colours and shapes. A toy will appear on the conveyor belt to the right of the screen and Donald must scramble a ladder to the correct column of shelves, collect the toy and then climb up and place the toy on the correct shelf. Guide him to the wrong box and it'll tumble off. Donald pays for the mistake and all of the toys left on the carpet will have to be picked up again!

Boxing fruit and vegetables is the task at the produce market. As each item is thrown from the top of a ramp, Donald must catch it and drop it in the correct box. If he misses a catch or drops the item in the wrong box, the money earned is reduced as he fumbles his disadvantages.

The final option is to be a porter at the airport. A conveyor belt carries boxes which have labels on them which indicate the letters so baggage can being tossed across the screen. With the kind of care and attention each grown-to-manage-his baggage handlers world wide, Donald is made to grab a box and throw it in the general direction of the relevant truck. If it lands in the correct one Donald earns

some money; if it lands in the wrong one nothing is said, but like the real world, isn't it?

Once a sum of money is earned Donald can go to the shop to buy various items to add to the playground for his nephews Huey, Dewey and Louis. The three shopkeepers are Mickey Mouse, Minnie and Goofy.

Each item for the playground has a price and Donald can flick through the catalogue until he finds something he can afford. The picture then shows Donald's stock of money and what's left over. Once the correct item is chosen the shop assistant enters the transaction square until the value is equal to or higher than the item he wishes to buy. If he's overpriced the shop assistant operates and you are invited to sort out the correct amount.

Care must be taken to select a sensible collection of items for the playground because it is those toys has at least three ladders or cargo nets should be provided so that the nephews can climb up and be useful tools around.

One strong complaint I have to make is that all the money is in dollars. Granted the instructions state, rather feebly, that this was maintained because of the complexity of the program and that it's easier to teach about other people's culture & cultures the correct word. If the disclaimer is not program of educationalists they ought to understand that this kind of ploy can completely dis-associate children from linking the game with the real world around them. Would US Gold request permission to change this and the dollar sets to the sterling ones and you will increase your turnover.

Despite this niggle the game is excellent and ... educational. A useful learning tool.

E.L.

## FRANK BRUNO'S BOXING

Elite Systems £7.95 (cass) £11.95 disk

THE GLOVES ARE OFF IN THE BATTLE for the boxing emulation market and I predict that this is the one which will take the title.

The game is quite complex to play requiring the use of either a joystick and keyboard, or two joysticks. This means that it would be best if you had a joystick which could be held down by rubber suckers but I'm sure that some of the inventive minds out there will find their own solutions to the problem.

...of both fighters, below the line is the boxing ring itself.

At first the range of movements are limited to ducking, dodging left or right, head punches and body punches. As each of Bruno's punches make contact, a line moves across the bottom of the screen towards a KO symbol. When this symbol is reached the meter flashes giving Bruno the ability to use his strong right hook and uppercut to knock his opponent.

Each bout is a one round fight and if either of the boxers hit the canvas three times within the round they are out for the count and the bout ends. This is the only way to decide a fight, a points decision is not catered for.

The view of the ring is an interesting one from behind Bruno. This makes a pleasant change from the usual lateral view that other versions use and it adds to the realism and excitement. Be warned though, some of the punches you get in the game is very high indeed.

Playing the role of Frank Bruno, there are eight opponents to be defeated on your way to the World Championship. Each new fighter has an amusing name according to his style and they become progressively more skilled and difficult to beat as you rise in status. Each fighter must be beaten twice on order to meet the next one. This is because of the security system. On winning a match you are given a short entry to the Boxing Association Membership Code which is calculated according to your rankings. On selecting the load option from the menu, you are asked for this code before loading can take place.

The game is based on skill and the day to day life of a boxer is presented on the screen in glorious detail. I especially found with this game is that the code is difficult to read but perseverance will allow the middle line you can see the sum of cartoon boxing.

## PARADROID

Hewson Consultants £7.95



A FANATIC KNOWLEDGE, OR INFLUENCE device as it is more correctly called, has been sent in to suppress or destroy the renegade androids on a deep space freighter. Its communication system boasts a signal to your computer and helps you maintain contact. You have the power to take control of the androids and turn their power against each other.

As a follow up to the ultra cute Goldie's Day Out, this game displays the same smooth scrolling action that Paradroid is moved around the decks.

A parasite needs a host as an energy source and this is exactly this you cannot exist in isolation. It is encountered in the droid you must blast it with a burst from the twin laser banks and absorb as much of its energy as you can and you are waiting. You can select the droid you wish to take over by pressing fire. The screen changes to show a control panel and the power source that drives the selected droid. You can change droids at any time provided you have sufficient energy to manoeuvre next to the enemy. Tedious meals in an

...explosion which will destroy both host and parasite, taking you back to the start of the game.

Limited energy reserves make it essential to change host regularly or an alternative is to recharge at the power points scattered around the ship. To find these points you need to map the layout of the decks using one of the many indicators provided on screen and on the view-screen. On the screen you can up a small scale map of the current level to see where the recharging stations are. The droids are given an overview of the arrangement of levels within the ship to plan your next move or to plan your escape.

After blasting your way around a particular level you will move on automatically by being taken from there are no more droids around and it takes a trick or two to master them. It becomes the whole process of blasting and parasitising starts again on the whole.

Although the programming is of a high standard and the concept is sound, I found the game to be rather tedious to play. Hewson's describe the game is 'the thinking man's shoot-em-up', but I would expect a few more challenges before I give it the full attention.   R.N.

## TRIVIA UK

Anco /C64/£7.95



Trivial Pursuits or a piece everyone can afford courtesy of Anco.

What you get for your money is a nice console pack containing the master program, plus plenty of questions. Not only that, it's either the included software to keep you fans that more than this, there is an editor program which allows you to create your own questions on tape.

The appearance of the game is fairly uninspiring and it is obviously written in Basic with no trimmings. This does not detract too much from the game and there are two interesting features once you either version which I have seen.

Firstly the questions are divided for the British market though they are not too demanding, even like a panic version of persons. For example, which player scored three goals for England in the 1966 World Cup Final and in which famous Division once claimed to actress Tessa Wyatt?

Secondly, instead of typing the answer into the computer, each player must call out his answer and on pressing a key the correct answer is revealed and the computer asks if you got it right. This arrangement presents such a winning World War II only its first that the computer says that you are wrong and that the answer is the Second World War.

Of course this does not eliminate the weak of nimble fingered cheats.

The questions fall into one of six categories and the board consists of a square ring of boxes each with a colour corresponding to one of these subject areas. The aim here, as in most board games, is to move your square on the top and bottom rows are larger, bonus square.

The computer calls a dice to decide how many moves the current player can make. If the question is answered correctly, the player moves around the board. If the player is on a bonus square no question is asked but the player proceeds to collect six pieces to decide the winner on answering a question from a category with six.

The one serious drawback to this game is that it doesn't spend load the questions too fast and it requires lots of questions (6+ times). Half way through a game the computer may have to load up another set which means another long wait. I hope there is a disk version on the way.

**BK**

---

## AXIS ASSASSIN

Ariolasoft £7.95  C64

**1 2 3 [4] 5 6**



IT'S A LONG TIME SINCE I saw an honest, uncomplicated shoot-em-up. In fact the last one I remember which was a Pac-Man as the Ghosts.

Arcade fanatics will be familiar with this scenario. A three dimensional grid diagonals into the distance and various geometrically shaped objects work their way towards you. There is a cursor which runs along the near edge of the grid and you have to take everything within range.

In this version a small spider appears on the grid and weaves cross webs before the game pass. These all-bell treads lower to attract creatures towards it. When that line arrives you intent on making it up to the edge that you are patrolling while others escape your net.

If you find yourself in a sticky situation with one or more 'things' on your line or in the next space, you have a bonus and fire one blast at a time. Although this too would work in you as you intended.

have to keep your wits about you and your eyes open because the web spiders just won't fill up a space and it can't be cleared so it has to be waited out or filled in. It cannot be left alone at the beginning. If you shoot the web by mistake it begins to go spiral and when it's complete you've had it.

After a while, if too fast long enough, a nasty wasp-like creature appears and makes a beeline for your cursor, skirting the top half of the screen so you must keep your wits about you to shoot it.

At first you have a job to get to grips with the game but you will soon find the fast action creeping up on you and panic like crazy and with a bit of luck you'll keep going and running.

Each grid differs from the last in shape and pose from the number of things in front of you. There are also some creatures which crawl along, the one which hop and ones which wander at random which way to move the scratch.

If you want a tip on how best to play this game I'd advise you to keep your finger on the fire and move from side to side, pressing your key and when you have a half a mile, head sit back and let the things come to you. With practice you'll keep ahead of the opposition.

**MU**

# MACH 2

## The Macro Processor

This month I will give listings of the Macro Processor and I'll also explain more about MACROs and their uses.

The Macro Processor is an 'external' command file which is loaded by the Monitor and executed as if it was an internal command. The program resides in memory at 9000 hex, and is called at this address. The string command should contain the name of the file which are to be processed. The type in the four basic formatting commands are that you save them all before 3U Nesting.

To make the command work properly the Monitor has to be set up in some specific way before starting. If you are familiar with BASIC, the following program will run the finished program:

```
POKE45,0 POKE46,144 POKE
45,53 POKE48,96
SAVE"MACRO",8,1
POKE8,1
POKE46,96
NEW
```

or you can use the monitor's command giving MACRO,8RB and M,2E as filename, here address and last address should then return to BASIC and execute the finished program.

## Running the Macro Processor

The syntax of the external command for calling the Macro Processor is:

MACRO (source file) (target file) (marcofile/nosfile)

The macro library file is optional and can be the name of a library file up to 16 in length; here the spaces between each command are the blank fields represent. If file names are omitted from the command, the Macro Processor will default to... issuing the prompt ENTER FILENAME(s) whereupon you must enter the name of the file in the same format as above, without the quotes.

## Macros and their Uses

In a spartan code program, there may be sections of code which are identical or nearly identical differing only in the operands. It can become rather tedious having to type in these copies of the code time after time. MACROs have to provide some parameters and alter the text to suit!

A macro consists of code which can be altered to suit a particular application. The programmer gives the MACRO a name and a number of parameters, and the processor generates the code. MACROs may be rep- resented by a macro call or appended onto the end of a program.

Every MACRO has an opening and a closing directive. The definition has to contain the name of the macro and the parameters each time a MACRO is invoked with the macro name. The text, (a formal parameter for the MACRO) for the appended onto the end of a program.

For this reason, the macro has a formal definition for the actual data which, when the MACRO is to be appended.

occasions. On one occasion it has hel:

```
DELAY1   LDX   #$FF
         LDY   #$FF
DELAY    DEX
         BNE   DELY
```

and on another occasion it may have:

```
DELAY    LDX   #$F0
DELY1    LDY   #$FF
DELY2    DEX
         BNE   DELY
```

As you can see, they are very similar, differing only in operands and symbols. For instance parts, we could use a MACRO for this and give the second DELAY1. Then as a MACRO we have to define it by preceding the actual code with a couple of lines containing the name and as parameters, which we call the formal parameters.

```
MAC
#
( opening delimiter
DELAY01 !opb !ope
DELCODE !opb
DELOO  DEX
       LDY  !ope
DEL0BR DEX
       BNE  DELOBR
       ENDMAC
```

Every MACRO has an opening and a closing directive. The definition has to contain the name of the macro and the number of parameters, which in this case is two. The formal parameter names (!opb and !ope) begin with ! to identify them as formal parameters and when the MACRO is to be appended...

Note that !, is positioned in field 2 beside the first line of the macro. If a parameter is specified in a MACRO definition, then the actual parameter must be supplied in the macro call, otherwise an error is generated. The parameter is in field 2 of the call, however, a parameter name can be omitted. A parameter name which is not in the macro call will be adding numbers onto the end of the DEL.

This number is a reserved number which is incremented for each MACRO call. Thus, if the macro call is the first, this symbol will become DEL00 and if the call is the eighth, it will become DEL08!

Right, our MACRO is ready to be called. The format of the macro call for this is:

```
DELAY1   DELCODE !fl and
         DELCODE !f8
```

Now, assuming our MACRO was to be called in the first of these two lines (a parameter value of !f1), in the first of these values:

```
DELAY    LDX   #$FF
         DEX
         LDY   #$FF
DEL00    DEX
         BNE   DEL00
```

assuming that this was the first MACRO call, the second MACRO call, would be:

```
DELAY    LDX   #$F0
DEL08    DEX
         LDY   #$FF
         DEX
         BNE   DEL08
```

If, in the MACRO call, we leave out the label as in:

DECODE IF

then the MACRO will be generated as:

| DEL002 | LDX | #0 |
|--------|-----|-----|
|        | LDY | #16 |
|        | BNE | DEL003 |

assuming that this is the third MACRO to be called.

Let's try a program. When you have finished this example, keep it by, and experiment for the next time when you will be able to assemble the code.

**A Programming Example**

Before starting this example, make sure you have the Monitor Editor and Macro Processor programs on the same disk and that you have made both a backup copy of them (having a 'working disk' with your utilities on it gives you the edge in most computing operations). Type in the following program. Remember that you can use the IF TAB to fill in the new field. In a guilty, there is a breathing giving the field spaces between them. Type in and save.



Right now, or in the example, first, we will create a source file called NAME. In reference, the most convenient arrangement.

Load and assemble the source file too.

Now leave the command EDITOR to get into the editor.

| FIELD1 | FIELD2 | FIELD3 | FIELD4 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10 | | NAME | |
| 20 | | GETLINE | PROMPT POINTER |
| 30 | | TAX | |
| 40 | | SEC | |
| 50 | | SBC | #AXR |
| 60 | | STA | POINTER |
| 70 | | LDA | POINTER+1 |
| 80 | | SBC | #0 |
| 90 | | STA | POINTER+1 |
| 100 | | JMP | FRONT |
| 110 | MAC.XR | SBY | FRONT |
| 120 | | STA | |
| 130 | | RTS | |

In response to the prompt, type the filename NAME.SR (above the MACRO library) and hit return.

The message NEW FILE will appear. Type the command A. Press RETURN. Now proceed and the cursor will appear at the left of the screen. Now type line 10 in the proper way as before. Remember that you can use the TAB key to fill in the next field. In a guilty, there is a breathing giving the field spaces between them.

When the line number 130 appears, hit return to cancel and enter the next line.

the file and extract the Macro text. What this MACRO does is to generate code which, when assembled, will output a prompt and the parameter PROMPT and accept a line of input from the keyboard. When return is pressed, the start address of the area of memory where the input has been stored by the BASIC \*KING routine \$FFE8 is put into a pair of locations given to the user parameter POINTER.

Now we will deal with the actual program. When it is finally assembled, it will:

1 Print a prompt
2 Accept input from the keyboard
3 Print out what was typed in.

It will use the MACRO GETLINE for steps two and three. Don't worry too much about the meanings of the various instructions such as OBG and EQU. These will be explained when we deal with the assembler.

Again, there is a field leading to help you. Enter the Editor and give the filename as MACTEST. Enter auto-numbering mode and type the following:

| FIELD1 | FIELD2 | FIELD3 |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 10 | MACRO | PROMPT |
| 20 | .TEXT | "PROMPT" |
| 30 | CHKOUT | |
| 40 | LDA | #0 |
| 50 | JSR | GETLINE |
| 60 | .END | |
| 70 | MACRO | GETLINE |
| 80 | JSR | \$FFE4 |
| 90 | BEQ | END |
| 100 | STA | POINTER |
| 110 | .END | |
| 120 | BNE | LOOP1 |
| 130 | .END | |
| 140 | LOOP1 | JSR \$FFE4 |
| 150 | | .END |
| 160 | .END | |

Exit the editor using the \* command and type DIR. You should now have two new files called MACTEST and MACTEST2. To see them, use the TYPE command in the keys TYPE MACTEST or TYPE MACTEST2. The Monitor will list them directly to the screen. Note that

the MACRO is to generate a subroutine and so, in this case, is the code.

As you can see, the MACRO GETLINE is called by the Monitor the prompt parameter. Instead of spaces between the words, an underline character is used. An unfortunate restriction imposed by the Macro Processor. Parameters must not contain spaces. Multiple parameters should be separated by commas. The Macro Processor will only allow characters which are relevant to be passed through the parameter.

Right. Now we will process the file MACTEST. Give the following Monitor command:

MACRO MACTEST MACOUT MACUB

Note that MACOUT is the name of the output file. The disk drive will activate and after a few moments, the screen will clear and the following message will appear:

COMMODORE 64 UTILITY SERIES
MACRO PROCESSOR V3.0
(C) 1983 S.D.C.

MACRO is then called and then compiled into machine code. The code which is produced is then saved to the file MACOUT.

The assembler will process the source programs for mistakes. It has to be said that the error messages are out all they could be. Their meanings, however, are described in the Error Summary.

## Error Summary

There now follows a summary of error messages given by the assembler. When an error is detected, the message is printed along with a line number, and error summary is aborted. The line number may not be all that truthful, so watch it!

| ERROR | Meaning |
|-------|---------|
| FIELD 2 LENGTH | All field 2 entries are limited to a maximum of eight characters. This Macro Processor does not allow nested MACRO definitions. In other words, a second MAC was found before the first MAC was allowed. |
| ILLEGAL NESTING | |
| UNDEF'D MACRO | The MACRO called does not exist. |
| MACRO NAME | The MACRO name is too long or it contains illegal characters. |
| FIELD 2 LENGTH | Label parentheses in field 2 apply to field 4 parameter syntax error. |
| FIELD 4 MISSING | Field 4 could not be found. |
| MISSING DIVISOR | During evaluation of an expression, the Macro Processor tried to divide by zero. An entry may only be up to six characters in length. This error happens field 4 again. There must be an equal number of actual and formal parameters in a MACRO call. |
| MISSING PARAMETER | |
| NO SUCH PARAMETER | |
| MISSING NAME | no MACRO name was given in a MACRO definition. |
| FILE ERROR | A problem with the disk typically the write routines were attempted. |
| PARAMETER STACK OVERFLOW | Nesting of MACROs is too deep. |
| ILLEGAL SERIAL FORMAT | only the .SER format may be used to serialise a number. |

Next month will come the assembler listings and a description of the various symbols, instructions, etc. You will also be able to construct the example program given earlier and run it.

Micro Listing 1

```
10 DATA 79,7,151,147,13,67,75,77
7,78,68,79,87,60,32,84
20 DATA 50,32,85,98,73,76,73,84,89
,32,83,69,88,73,69,83
30 DATA 13,77,65,67,80,79,32,80,60
,79,87,68,69,83,79,80
40 DATA 13,77,65,67,80,79,86,13,40,67,61
,32,49,57,56,53,36,83
50 DATA 50,69,76,87,65,13,19,69,80
,78,84,69,80,32,90,79
60 DATA 70,88,79,85,77,69,49,49,83,41
,13,30,147,13,77,65,67
70 DATA 80,73,80,60,80,79,87,69,83
,80,84,79,79,87,78,79
80 DATA 79,82,50,70,79,71,13,13,0
,13,73,88,79,68,73,13
90 DATA 36,76,68,78,71,13,77,65,87
7,73,73,73,41,13
100 DATA 150,60,60,60,73,78,71,0,85
,78,66,69,79,70,88,69
110 DATA 77,65,67,80,79,78,80,13,13
,60,79,32,78,85,77,70
120 DATA 73,73,78,73,73,73,78,80,13,78
79,87,88,65,67,80,79,69
130 DATA 13,14,60,73,71,13,84,66,67
,75,79,78,80,79,87,32
140 DATA 73,79,70,60,60,60,60,60,60
,0,73,78,60,13,73,74
150 DATA 73,73,73,73,83,73,78,71,42
,0,60,80,84,65,69,87,73
160 DATA 73,73,60,60,73,78,71,32
79,60,60,67,68,60,60,69
170 DATA 73,84,69,73,13,32,77,75,83
,13,73,71,78,68,73,13
180 DATA 70,79,82,60,13,87,73,76,73
,13,67,79,77,80,13,73,88
190 DATA 55,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60
,73,32,80,87,32,69,79
200 DATA 73,60,13,60,69,73,84,13,13
9,60,60,13,41,78,69,87
210 DATA 73,13,87,79,85,65,14,60,60
,60,70,73,73,79,73,13
220 DATA 136,194,136,194,166,144,1
51,153,73,81,64,80,13,69
230 DATA 74,71,13,88,13,13,13,13,13
13,13,13,13,13,13
240 DATA 13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13
9,65,80,67,60,13,87,13
250 DATA 13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13
```

```
250 DATA 78,67,67,70,68,67,76,73,8
7,76,86,67,77,80,83,80
260 DATA 76,70,88,89,88,88,65,67,6
9,88,60,80,65,89,77,82
280 DATA 89,13,77,77,13,73,73,73,13
,77,68,73,71,73,69,70
290 DATA 73,79,7,70,69,88,78,80,87,13
6,80,82,79,80,80,80,71
300 DATA 78,68,76,78,69,60,68,69,73
6,65,80,76,78,69,80,36
310 DATA 64,82,73,87,80,80,83,77,13
3,83,88,67,83,68,67,83
320 DATA 69,60,89,69,88,73,13,88,60
,3,79,60,60,61,89,85,85
330 DATA 69,65,69,69,89,73,80,89,89
,80,89,88,60,65,60,60,84
340 DATA 77,65,67,77,68,60,60,67,82
,60,85,60,85,60,60,60,87
350 DATA 89,68,69,60,89,79,73,80,72
,9,81,75,78,75,68,60,36
360 DATA 99,32,121,137,1,209,19,103,72
,160,135,161,210,13,115,13
370 DATA 154,136,164,151,13,153,13
7,152,161,151,155,13,154,13
380 DATA 155,161,151,156,13,153,161
,181,85,59,60,69,60,64
390 DATA 149,144,255,162,0,191,103,2
0,101,0,30,3,130,142,192
400 DATA 160,132,160,132,258,160,0,1
0,177,251,153,214,0,201,13
410 DATA 33,240,3,200,208,241,136,1
,30,144,251,120,152,41,13
420 DATA 85,160,132,258,250,0,177,2
51,153,255,2,200,208,241
430 DATA 255,160,132,258,200,208,24
1,8,16,13,168,83,161,251
440 DATA 160,162,2,182,252,160,0,177,2
51,153,255,2,200,208,241
450 DATA 136,16,13,5,5,145,251,160,1
,133,161,153,31,131,251,85
460 DATA 85,5,5,5,85,65,65,65,6,6,6
1,155,251,205,216,13,87
470 DATA 8,7,172,132,160,165,60,205
,200,182,174,174,177,168,153
480 DATA 216,13,145,160,160,172,153
,1,145,13,145,13,60,13
490 DATA 255,192,160,160,205,161,60
,64,87,145,174,132,175,78
500 DATA 255,60,60,61,64,69,89,69
,85,65,65,65,65,60,60,85
990 DATA 166,89,241,160,181,13,9
1000 FOR J=0 TO 3131
1010 READ A:POKE J,A
1020 NEXT
1030 PRINT"FINISHED"
```

```
1000 FORM=93 TO 188
1010 READ A:POKE M,A
1020 NEXT
1030 PRINT"FINISHED"
```

Menu Listing 1

```
10 DATA 69,188,180,3,157,96,3,232,2
08,71,144,249,96,162,10,160
20 DATA 32,207,158,32,209,158,32,2
93,158,32,14,158,76,160,1,98,188
30 DATA 0,182,162,128,189,0,128,157
9,0,133,16,169,0,160,188,162,128
40 DATA 120,169,52,160,169,16,133,16
3,133,122,134,1,133,160,1,177,122
50 DATA 208,168,96,18,208,9,160,12
,160,32,108,158,169,0,133,16
60 DATA 7,70,16,169,169,32,165,168,16
5,18,208,32,70,16,102,191,144,8
70 DATA 24,9,58,205,6,224,32,229,168
3,201,58,208,240,76,98,2,76,240
80 DATA 78,188,152,38,76,36,211,119,14
8,208,32,168,166,76,8,178,16
90 DATA 133,162,73,161,32,177,168,133,144
,133,123,134,1,96,169,10,32,210
100 DATA 32,13,150,76,160,160,153,194
,200,230,162,8,70,156,102,144,76
110 DATA 192,181,1,105,169,32,133,19
,36,102,161,96,76,96,181,80,221,1
120 DATA 104,191,1,169,34,133,19,32,133
,160,133,160,76,144,160,208,3,76
130 DATA 164,191,76,204,190,238,81,20,134
8,68,16,201,56,169,102,96,123,1
140 DATA 164,191,35,191,236,169,226,1
28,191,10,168,56,168,166,52,201,36
150 DATA 4,200,191,96,169,96,133,16
9,32,165,168,169,208,32,165,168,169
160 DATA 65,26,133,36,160,31,133,36
5,160,133,123,169,33,208,162,56,160
170 DATA 8,160,32,169,34,165,167,169,34
0,165,167,96,169,34,133,50,56
180 DATA 169,96,229,167,96,133,92,133,1
,76,238,160,169,0,153,96,6,133,16
190 DATA 160,6,208,3,76,240,169,96,169
202,162,895,160,6,32,169,189,133,19
200 DATA 255,144,154,231,168,11,76,215,1
90,32,182,160,133,82,134,1,96,40,16
210 DATA 82,160,168,131,192,255,208,3,76
250,160,96,169,34,230,133,169,34,16
220 DATA 133,96,133,160,76,240,160,168,16
5,168,169,96,96,160,96,162,133,96
230 DATA 169,96,168,170,32,68,162,32,72
0,162,169,96,169,96,96,133,169,96
240 DATA 195,195,195,195,195,195,195,19
3,73,208,133,160,189,175,96,96,82,16
250 DATA 169,96,133,160,32,69,162,169,9
6,96,133,169,96,160,1,96,169,96,96
260 DATA 133,96,160,6,96,169,96,162,3
33,160,6,32,169,189,96,195,195,195
270 DATA 208,249,58,208,3,75,152,192
,239,162,78,131,133,216,208,169,8
280 DATA 147,176,6,32,40,195,76,13
1,161,224,99,208,3,76,54,152
290 DATA 56,169,96,229,169,96,95,86,169
,96,68,169,96,133,9,72,165,82,72
300 DATA 169,96,168,96,32,226,160,169,16
8,56,169,32,230,162,32,169,36,76,1
310 DATA 169,102,96,96,192,96,32,169,
96,96,133,169,96,96,169,96,133,169,16
320 DATA 169,96,133,169,96,96,169,96,96
330 DATA 169,141,2,2,201,0,240,43,2
32,160,133,2,2,170,32,169,189,96,133
340 DATA 169,3,32,96,96,160,96,96,133,1
9,96,189,96,96,169,36,169,36,169,36
350 DATA 16,133,169,3,32,166,162,160,2
33,6,169,96,169,96,96,169,36,96,169
360 DATA 153,192,169,96,96,192,96,192,1
6,133,169,3,96,169,96,169,96,133
370 DATA 169,96,96,1,96,202,202,151,16
9,133,96,133,169,96,162,195,169,96,96
380 DATA 169,148,165,160,160,133,169,9
6,96,169,96,96,169,96,169,96,133
390 DATA 169,133,169,96,169,96,169,96,133
```

1000 PRINT "PLEASE WAIT"
1010 READ A:POKES
1020 IF A=99 THEN END
1030 PRINT "FINISHED"

Macro Coding 4

```
10 DATA 76,18,130,160,0,177,95,208
   ,7,230,95,208,2,230,96,96
20 DATA 160,12,24,101,95,133,95,18
   5,36,105,0,133,96,76,5,153
30 DATA 165,95,160,96,133,254,251,
   254,96,162,0,181,98,201,255,1
40 DATA 208,10,202,136,16,246,180,133
   ,0,149,98,202,16,237,96,169
50 DATA 0,162,182,133,0,133,167,134
   ,2,160,0,177,0,208,6,168
60 DATA 0,182,180,133,0,149,96,145
   ,0,200,208,249,96,162,0,160
70 DATA 0,177,95,208,6,230,95,208
   ,2,230,96,96,160,0,185
80 DATA 0,0,91,127,153,0,0,200,208
   ,247,96,162,0,189,0,0,157
90 DATA 0,0,157,0,0,232,208,247,96
100 DATA 172,202,177,153,133,08,200,1
    ,16,248,96,170,162,169,144
110 DATA 133,0,169,0,133,2,177,0,208
    ,6,230,0,208,2,230,1,96
120 DATA 169,0,141,0,197,230,095,208
    ,2,230,96,96
130 DATA 160,12,24,101,95,133,95,185
    ,36,105,0,133,96,76,5,153
140 DATA 169,18,32,210,255,169,147,32
    ,210,255,96
150 DATA 169,147,32,210,255,169,18,32
    ,210,255,96
160 DATA 173,02,197,133,95,173,131,00
    ,96,133,96,96
170 DATA 169,18,32,210,255,169,147,32
    ,210,255,96
180 DATA 173,200,56,198,133,00,169,101
    ,133,1,160,0,177,0,208,6
190 DATA 230,0,208,2,230,1,96
200 DATA 169,0,133,95,169,96,133,96
```

520 DATA 96
1000 FOR I=896 TO 3000
1010 READ A : POKE I,A
1020 NEXT
1030 PRINT"FINISHED"

# LANGUAGE LAB .ADA.

## The Package

## The Language

nothing! Notice how this procedure is enclosed with 'begin' and 'end', and how the procedure name follows the 'and'.

This example uses the TEXT-IO package.

```
with TEXT-IO; use TEXT-IO;
procedure DEMO is
begin
   PUT("Hello    Your Commodore
makes");
   end DEMO;
```

Notice how a package is declared before anything else in the program.

Data types in ADA are numerous, and its uses explained in the manual are real, although enumeration. These are declared from any of the types available.

Another aspect of the language is that ADA is a strongly typed language and doesn't object if you try to assign an integer variable with a floating point value. There are several methods used to get types converted available.

TIME, MY_TIME: in INTEGER;
with CENTRAL, INTEGER-IO
procedure DECLARE is
   type . . .     Indicator type":
   n1 : constant float=0.34:
   c2 : constant string="Hello world";
   type . . . Integer;
   jm : integer=23;
   alphabet data : char.;

begin
   ...
   ...
   ...
end DECLARE;

This example shows how variables can be assigned. Notice they can be assigned with an initial value when they are declared. The example also points out the method of assigning data to a variable. Because of the type intercession, methods of type conversion are available by using the TOR type.

In the case with Basic, a number of logical operators may be used in the comparison including ( . . < If meaning that equal-to, 'greater-than' and 'less-than' ) = '<' and ';'.

```
if TIME < MY_TIME then
   do something;
end if;
```

there are no free numbers in ADA, it is necessary to reference by label.

TRIO - loop
   a sequence of instructions
   and loop FRED;

The example demonstrates that the loop has a label called FRED. The example is FRED in a loop condition at any loop can be exited in the following manner.

FRED : loop
   instructions
   . . .
   exit FRED when condition is met;
   end loop FRED;

It is a simple matter to include a loop counter within the loop and not when the counter reaches the required value.

Another feature of ADA is that the loop can be nested.

TOM : loop
   instructions
   DICK : loop
      instructions
      exit TOM when condition-is-met
      . . .
      end loop DICK;
   end loop TOM;

From this you can see that it is possible to exit any level of loops by simply specifying the loop name.

A far simpler method of using loops is available by using the FOR loop.

for i in 1..10 loop
   number of instructions
   end loop;

The example allows whether this particular loop can be declared as above, but can also take a long time, depending on the size of the count variable. No this check to make the loop execute ten times. The above example is not unlike the for-next command. It is also possible to decrement all programs currently in memory, by simply specifying the 'reverse' command.

## Using the Compiler

The editor provided with the ADA tutorial can here be described as comprehensive. Not only does it allow programs to be loaded saved to disk, but a directory can be displayed without disturbing any program currently in memory.

One of the options in the menu drive called is to compile the source code, and this is where things start to get interesting.

The editor will ask whether you are sure, whether a trace will be required and whether you would like to save the program to disk.

There then follows three analysed checks on the program. If no errors are found in the program, then the source code. The first check is to check the syntax of the program commands. Based on this phase the program contains no mistake in words, then the third program checks to see all the source code. The first check is to check the syntax of the program commands. Based on this phase, the program contains no errors.

---

Summary

The steps involved in compiling an ADA program may appear to be boring, but they are not. The idea behind the ADA tutorial is to give the user an understanding of ADA as well as the tool-level aspects of compiler languages. The package, in my opinion, succeeds in doing this, and I can see many people having hours of fun compiling about the assembly files trying to match up the code with the ADA source.

There are many criticisms about the documentation that is supplied with the package. For £49.95 I believe people are entitled to expect a lot better for this price. The manual is so captive, that I still don't know where to locate the function. Unless, of course, it is listing it in this version of ADA. Because of this, I would strongly recommend any user not to use the ADA tutorial books which are now being published.

David Janda is prepared to enter into correspondence with regard to language on the ADA, He can be contacted at the following address:- (full address omitted).

Preset: SHRIGLEY
The for ED and on VAM

## Table 1 — ADA Reserved Words

Please note that the list includes ADA's reserved words such as compiler, abort, accept, access, all, and, array, at, begin, body, case, constant, declare, delay, delta, digits, do, else, elsif, end, entry, exception, exit, for, function, generic, goto, if, in, is, loop, mod, new, not, null, of, or, others, out, package, pragma, private, procedure, raise, range, record, rem, renames, return, reverse, select, separate, subtype, task, terminate, then, type, use, when, while, with, xor.

First Software can be contacted on: Unit 206, Horseshoe Road, Horseshoe Park, Pangbourne, Berks.

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# REFERENCE

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY A PROGRAMMER'S book and is a very good one indeed: although it is intended for those wishing to learn 'C' it is also a good reference book for the more advanced programmer.

Peter Morse and Brian Hancock have edited the program in a constructive and efficient manner and, apart from an introductory section to get you acquainted with your C64, the subsequent chapters follow a logical pattern.

Part two contains the essentials of Basic programming which are discussed in some detail with particular reference to 'Flow charts' with accompanying programs based on such structural design. Here you will find a complete series of programming methods involving control with simple Basic statements.

Arithmetic functions are not handled in are logical operations. In fact we have a section on sorting handling and sorts which will make sense to the beginner.

Subroutines, of course, are an integral part of Basic and good examples are provided to give you a positive picture throughout.

*The Century Computer Programming Method* provides a complete guide of theoretical data for your consideration involving design, control, decision structures and error trapping.

Colour, sound and sprites are not neglected and are adequately handled for a book of this size. There is a good section on high resolution screen with big mapping and colour control.

Lists, arrays and sorting are not excluded and a brief resumé on Machine Code is given. In effect, this is quite sufficient, as M/C is a language of its own and would warrant a book of its own in order to gain a reasonable knowledge. However, perhaps the best thing to have happened to this book is that all the important instructions; perhaps the authors might oblige in this field with an equally instructive book!

**Title:**
The Century Computer Programming Course for the Commodore 64

**Editors:**
Professor Peter Morse and Brian Hancock

**Publisher:**
Century Publishing

**Price:**
£10.95

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**Title:**
Commodore 64 Colour Graphics:
A Beginner's Guide

**Authors:**
Shelton and Walter

**Publisher:**
The Boston Computer Group

**Price:**
£14.50

THIS IS A REASONABLY WELL SPACE-bound book which is hidden amidst much jargon. The advice given as how to type in the programs and much of the program analysis is duplicated.

If you can ignore the superfluous 'chat' and get to the programs then you will find that you have, initially, a complete system for drawing and painting, indeed the coloured hi-resolution can be reproduced, this will take you through to chapter five with various side ways.

However, be it be said that this is still useful to the absolute beginner. Chapter six takes on M/C and step final picture will take some 15-20 lectures to appear on the screen — if you get there.

Get all of there is an Appendix Section for reference plus a 'Program Library' — a mixed dozen of routines including two or three using the price.

E.M.

Cut out there is an Appendix Section for reference plus a 'Program Library' — a mixed dozen of routines including two or three using the price.

The 2xP procedure is quite impressive and will put you into drawing and painting mode by retaining all the subroutines.

The Toolbox also has a great handling routine which is fairly standard.

Gratefully, you can speed up all the drawing and painting routines which you have so carefully kited by going to Appendix D where you will find the speed-ing up the machine has code-data listed with check-sum errors on blocks of data! A routine is compiled and a picture to appear on the disk.

Well – the choice is your between Basic and M/C. Obviously the latter is preferable as read the book thoroughly but of all and then make your decision. As the authors state, "Go at the program and use it slowly" – agreed!

All programs are functional but the book is considerably overpriced.

E.M.

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**Title:**
Filing Systems and Databases for the Commodore 64

**Authors:**
A.P. & D.J. Stephenson

**Publisher:**
Collins

**Price:**
£6.95

THIS BOOK IS A MUST FOR ANY C64 user who is interested in the more serious side of computing.

Surfaced in the computer is quite impressive user who is interested in the more serious side of computing.

The authors will be familiar to Commodore readers for their successive of interesting and informative articles on various aspects of C64 use.

The book, overall, is easy to read and packed full of information. The style makes it suitable for all levels of user from novice to would-be expert. All but the most knowledgeable will learn from it.

There are one or two "Michael Caines" in it, such as – did you know that "The first recorded program computer was constructed at Cambridge University in 1949?" and "we have to thank a man like Bertrand Russell for the development of the floppy disk"? Not a lot of people know that!

The Stephensons have extended care friendliness to the rest of their book and in dealing with some of the ideas and examples to make a complex and potentially dry subject very enjoyable and interesting.

Example programs are used throughout the book to illustrate the various processes, and these become increasingly sophisticated as you progress.

By the time you have reached Chapter four you will know how a filing system is

E.M.

of useful hints, tips and information. My copy will remain in a prominent position on my bookshelf alongside such weighty tomes as "The Anti Aliasing" and "A Jan Carew!".

D.C.

THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN BY THE inventor of the much tabler or Koala Pad. He has an axe to grind in the sense of wanting to promote the idea that the Koala Pad is all things to all computer users. His intention is to explain, as simply as possible with, in the main, no resisted the temptation to follow this idea strongly.

In the case of a peripheral like the Koala Pad people buy one, plug it in, use the four scribble routine given to draw a few scribbles on the screen, load some pictures thoughtfully provided by the manufacturers to show what can be produced and then, if they lack a certain urge to press on, stick it in a drawer and never use it again. This book will stop you doing that.

Clearly, Mr Thornberg is an enthusiast and his enthusiasm comes across in almost every page, beginning with a little history about Koala Pads.

Chapter Two is called "How to get the most out of the Illustrator software". This is the software which accompanies the Koala Pad and you immediately find that there is more to this than meets the eye. The book is liberally illustrated with a large number of pictures plus the occasional plug for some additional software which the author also wrote.

Chapter Three, "Getting pictures on paper", is a useful one. It explains that the choice of the screen dump or the appropriate printer is all important in getting a decent reproduction. The figure again seem unduly enthusiastic about interfacing and we even find a section on photographing the picture on your screen — an inspired thought. Video and stereo, too.

Chapter four deals with other applications for the Koala Pad other than using the Illustrator. In truth it turns out to be nothing more than a list of other programs available for use with the Koala Pad. There are available in the United States but not here and as such the

chapter is of little value. There is a tendency for these programs to be rather expensive as their importance into the UK seems unlikely. You can of course arrange to import them yourself which is not a particularly difficult thing to do. One of them programs involved is a LOGO Design Master, and an interesting idea demonstrated is the use of an overlay card which clips on to the Koala Pad aiding handling this.

It was a little disappointed to see that COMAL was not covered since it can be used with the Koala Pad. The procedures to do this and indeed to print out the picture have been written and are in the public domain and COMAL of course has the turtle graphics anyway.

Chapter Five is particularly interesting and is called "Displacing the Joystick, the Koala Pad alternative". This is a very down to earth and honest appraisal. You will find that the cursor or game piece under your control will drift to the upper left hand corner of the screen when you lift your finger off the tablet, unlike joysticks Koala Pads transmit the absolute position of your finger rather than its relative position. To move the upper left hand corner of the screen." Well, you can't be fairer than that!

There follows a short account of some games and their performance with the Koala Pad. A number of these are available in the UK, notably Pinball Construction Set and Chopkire, plus Droll and Jumpman.

Chapter Six is interesting, covering the use of the Koala Pad within your own programs. I feel that the author does not do this with the power of it here though. A BASIC listing is included which enables you to draw on the Koala Pad by moving your own program, then you must have been wasting your money! This chapter shows how to use the Koala Pad with Logo, Pilot and Basic.

Chapter Seven is called "What Next", and includes some ideas for your own programs using the Koala Pad. The last section again shows off a musical instrument. Many applications can benefit from the use of the Koala Pad as a custom keyboard.

Then follow appendices of references and resources. These include lists of suppliers of more of the programs listed. There is also a glossary of terms, which is more than welcome as some of the jargon which is thrown about and there is a comprehensive index.

Summing up this book is difficult. It is extremely expensive as is the Koala Pad, its personality. If you can afford the one you can afford the other. It is something of a privilege to have the designer of a product giving you his thoughts on the use of your elbow telling you how to get the best out of it. Users of the Koala Pad will find this a worthwhile purchase.

E.M.

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created and maintained. So much food for thought is provided that you will be tempted to get straight to the keyboard and start creating. However, there are more gems to come.

Avoiding dry academic analysis, Chapter Five deals very succinctly with warmer and sorting, culminating in an impressive machine code routine which handles two-dimensional string sorts all at a great rate of knots.

The ensuing Chapters give a good description of file structures, explaining the pros and cons of the various types – again, in language which is plain enough for us mere mortals to grasp, sufficiently in-depth to satisfy even the experts. Once more, there are useful program routines to expand upon the text.

The appendices incorporate a true glossary and a list of ASCII codes.

A nice touch is the odd sequences at the end of each Chapter. A good guide to understanding what one has achieved, and the odd query makes one reassess the content.

All in all, this book should prove a pleasant one to any Vic user who wishes to progress from playing games to reading serious home business use of the C64 or is trying to understand how to customise a filing database system currently in use but does not fully appreciate the structures of data and as applied to home computer data and tapes.

The book achieves all it sets out to do – a comprehensive prospectus of the two key file techniques available on the C64, with plentiful practical examples for efficiency whether using 'Pet' cards or tape drives.

Thoroughly recommended! In my opinion – great value, well presented, full

# LISTINGS

COMMODORE LISTINGS ARE RATHER well known (or the horrible little black blobs that always abound). Unfortunately the graphics characters which are used to represent graphic and control characters do not reproduce very well and they are also difficult to find on the Commodore keyboard.

For this reason Your Commodore started to precede any control characters with a REM statement on the printout line that explained exactly what the black blobs were meant to be. Unfortunately the graphics characters were not documented and these still cause some confusion. For this reason we are starting to use a new method for marking the control and graphic characters in our listings.

In future all control and graphics commands will be replaced by mnemonics within square brackets. This mnemonic is not typed out as printed in the magazine but rather the corresponding key or keys on the keyboard are pressed. For example [RIGHT] means press the cursor right key, you do not type in [RIGHT]. All of the keywords, what keys to press and how they are shown on the screen are shown below.

Any character that is accessed by pressing shift and letter will be printed as [ (LETTER)

[x, A]    Commodore & A
[x, B]    Commodore & B

Any character that is accessed by pressing the Commodore key and a letter will be printed as [( LETTER).

| Mnemonic | Symbol | what to press |
|---|---|---|
| [RIGHT] | | crsr right |
| [LEFT] | | shift & crsr right |
| [UP] | | shift & crsr up |
| [DOWN] | | crsr down |
| [F1] | | f1 |
| [F3] | | f3 |
| [F5] | | f5 |
| [F7] | | f7 |

| Mnemonic | Symbol | what to press |
|---|---|---|
| [RTN] | | return |
| [CLEAR] | | shift & CLR/HOME |
| [HOME] | | CLR/HOME |
| [RVSON] | | CTRL & RVS ON |
| [RVSOFF] | | CTRL & RVS OFF |

| Mnemonic | Symbol | what to press |
|---|---|---|
| [BLACK] | | CTRL & 1 |
| [WHITE] | | CTRL & 2 |
| [RED] | | CTRL & 3 |
| [CYAN] | | CTRL & 4 |
| [PURPLE] | | CTRL & 5 |
| [GREEN] | | CTRL & 6 |
| [BLUE] | | CTRL & 7 |
| [YELLOW] | | CTRL & 8 |

# COMPETITION

**Five Commodore 128 s must be won in this month's competition.**

DID YOU FANCY BEING THE PROUD owner of a brand new Commodore 128 computer? You do! Well, Your Commodore comes to the rescue yet again. We've got five Commodore 128 computers to give away as prizes in this our to enter competition.

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On this page you will see a picture of a C128 computer. OK, it doesn't look much like a C128 at the moment, because it has been cut up into a number of jigsaw pieces. All you have to do in order to stand a chance of winning is to build a picture of a C128 from the pieces. When you have done this you will find that there are a number of pieces left over. Each piece has been given a letter. Make a note of the letters of the pieces that are left.

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You must enter as many times as you wish but each entry must be on an official coupon – not a copy – and sealed in a separate envelope.

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## The Rules

Entries will not be accepted from Employees of Argus Specialist Publications. This restriction also applies to employees' families and agents of the company.

The How to Enter section forms part of the rules. The editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

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# TOP DRAW

## DR

HELLO THERE. I THINK YOU'LL find this month's offering rather useful it turns one graphical adventures or platform type games.

I'm sure some of you have read titles such as Monty Mole, Boulder Dash and Spindizzy which use a huge backdrop for the game. The screen normally shows a small area of the backdrop and the backdrop scrolls as you move to a new area. This article will provide you with the technology to perform a similar trick. Whilst it doesn't use pixel movement à la Creatures it works well enough for most purposes.

So what are we doing? Consider figure 1. The normal screen holds 1000 locations in which we can store a picture. Under the Basic ROM there are eight kilobytes of memory which can be used to hold screen data. If we place the screen between the ROMs there are 12 kilobytes of memory. That idea is to split the picture and put it on the screen as a window.

The screen data on screen can be any rectangle of little characters which can be used to hold screen data if the screen will display the map.

From this you can see that it is possible to have up to 12K screen data. The portion of the map which might depends on the size of the screen. If we use 22x22 characters this leaves us with 128 available:

From this you can see that it is possible to have up to screen data. The portion of the map which might depends on the screen. If we use 22x22 characters this leaves us with 128 available:

The package uses two commands. The first has the syntax:

```
SYS 49792,RW,WH,MW,SW
```

The routine sets up the position and size of the screen window and the width of the map. This can be changed at any time without corrupting any map data. Note that this command must be called before any attempt is made to display a map.

The second command actually draws the map in the window and has the syntax:

```
SYS 49795,X,Y
```

This command takes a rectangle of data with top left at X,Y from the map and places the map data under the ROMs and puts it in the window on the screen.

Since the map data i.e. the characters put to the screen, occupy a lot of space, it follows that each map block should contain a certain number of pictures. We have eight ROMs under which each character can use. The colour map should approach to the problem of colours having a location held i.e. a screen of 44x44 is 4 blocks.

Some further examples are:

To get cut 'A's POKE 46681+1,2
To get blue 'n's POKE 46694,4

Demonstration 1 gives a simple idea of how to use the routines. Lines 20-50 fill the area under ROM with a simple sequence of characters by one to give diagonal stripes. Line 60 fills the colour table. Line 6380 sets up a SW character while, 20 character will window on the position of the screen. The map is set to keep all 45 directions using the cursor keys and holding down shift with out disturbing any map data horizontally.

The routine is set up with the understanding the screen is at the normal position of the map. To have the screen elsewhere, you should include the following lines then change the map data in SW. From this you can see that it is possible to have up to 12K screen data. The portion of the map which need to put it in the window on the screen.

POKE 46281,PEEK(44)(4)
POKE46681,PEEK(56)(4)

## Listing 1

```
1 DATA76,237,167,76,62,168,0,0,0,0,
0,255
2 DATA169,133,133,254,98,765,261,261,
...
3 DATA169,133,133,168,0,180,0,177,253
,145,251,136,208,247,24,165,251,105,
...
4 DATA169,133,133,255,261,261,133,
...
5 DATA169,133,133,168,0,177,253,145,
251,...
6 DATA76,98,168,76,129,168,255,0,
...
7 DATA76,237,167,255,...
```

### Demo 1

```
1 REM
2 :
10 FORK=49152:POKEK,0:NEXT
20 PRINT"{CLR}"
30 FORI=KTOK+255:POKEI,34:POKEI+X:NEXT
40 :
5000 SYS49152:GOTO5000
```

### Demo 2

```
1 REM DEMO 2
5 REM
10 MM=49152:SM=54272
20 DATA 89,29,120,0,0,0
30 POKE 49085,PEEK(89):POKE 49086,PEEK
(90)
300 SYS49152
5000 POKE 49088+230,0:POKE 49089+230
,5:POKE53280,0
5010 FORI=0TO7:READX,Y:POKE53281,0
5015 FORI=0TO7:READX,Y:POKE54272+I,X:N
EXT
6000 FORI=0TO7:READX:POKE54296+I,X:NE
XT
```

Demo 2 (cont.)

```
90 FORI=STC0880,POKES0176+I,180:POK
ESS086+I,8 :NEXT
92 POKE 780,0:POKE781,18:POKE783,0
:SYS65589
90 PRINT"(6 SPC)POSITIONIS BRIGHTER
PTION UNDER A SIMPLE PAGE"
70 PRINT"ENUMEIRMUSIC BENEATH THE
BASIC ROM."
80 PRINT"ZUNPRESS SPACE BARTO RY
WINDOW DEMO KARE AND RY. B"
82 PRINT"CRUSERAM SPACE TO START B
COLUMN WIDE AND USINGTHE AREA BAD
00 IS BUFF"

100 PRINT CHR$(147):maze could CO
VER 12 SCREENS.
902 REM
910 REM FOUR MAN AROUND MAZE
920 REM
1000 SYS V0192,8,9,40,9,5
1010 WA=10:SYS V0195,0,0,MAX X,1
58,PDKES800,1
1030 GET I:B=THEN1000
1030 IF X%=CHR$(157) AND X>10 GO AND
PEEK(X%+1)=0 THENX=X-1
1040 IF X%=CHR$(157) AND X>0 AND PE
EK(X%-1)=0THENX%=X-1
1050 IF X%=CHR$(29) AND X>0 AND PE
EK(X%+1)=0THENX%=X+1
1060 IF X%=CHR$(17) AND X>0 AND PEE
K(X%+40)=0THENX%=Y+1
1060 IFX%=CHR$(145) AND X>0 AND PE
EK(X%+40)=0THENX%=Y-1
1110 SYSV0195,X,Y :GOTO1020
9900 REM
9910 REM MAZE DATA
990 REM
10000 A$="1Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +
3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ic
e +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +
3Ice +3Ice":GOSUB63000
10010 A$=" 3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice
3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ic
e +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +3Ice +
3Ice":GOSUB63000
...
```

READY.

SEARCHING FOR LOADER 8LOADER

**Loader 1**

```
1 DATA68,0,133,183,189,160,133,18
4,160,0,189,36,195,153,0,145,183
2 DATA133,183,165,184,105,0,133,18
4,133,183,201,208,208,233,185,165,
183
3 DATA208,207,96
4 REM
5 FOR I=828 TO 867
6 READ X : T=T+X
7 POKE I, X
8 NEXT
9 IF T<>3533 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN D
ATA"
10 REM **************
11 REM
12 REM   SIMPLE FILL   REV 1985
13 REM
14 REM  FILLS $A000 TO $BFFF
15 REM  WITH CHARACTER IN LOCATION
16 REM  839
17 REM
18 REM
```

LOADER 1 can be used to fill the area under the ROM with a character specified in location 839. On default space is used.

SYS 828ables

LOADER 1 may be of value if you want to look at what is in your map. This utility fills

All of these locations are the clobber buffer and will be corrupted if operation access your map.

**Loader 2**

```
1 DATA160,252,174,201,177,180,141,202
,180,189,202,164,68,197,133,
3,160,51,133,183
2 REM
3 FOR I=830 TO 860
4 READ X : T=T+X
5 POKE I, X
6 NEXT
7 IF T<>3565 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN D
ATA"
8 REM  LOADER 2
9 REM  PRINTALL
10 REM
```

# BUILD A BETTER BASIC

IN THE LAST TWO ARTICLES IN THIS series I have given all the introduction and wedge routines needed to add extra commands to the Basic of a C64 computer.

Also, I have now given the code to add five new commands to Basic. These are CTL, APPEND, CHANGE, DUMP and FIND.

This month I am adding a further four commands. They are AUTO, CHAIN, DELETE and RENUMBER. These four commands, like the four given last month, enable the programmer to have greater control when creating or editing a program, and so make editing a program easier.

All four new commands require that the wedge routine (given in the first article in this series) is present in memory at the correct locations and that the various routines and data to provide the points are stored in the correct tables. These four commands are independent of the previously added commands and can therefore be used without the first four commands added.

## AUTO

**Abbreviated entry:** AU(shift)G
**Affected Basic Abbreviations:** None
**Token:** Hex $FF,$04, Decimal 258,4
**Modes:** Direct and program
**Recommended Mode:** Direct only
**Purpose:** To save time when entering a program by providing the user with the next line number to be entered. To enable the AUTO line numbering, enter the command AUTO followed by the first line number and then the line number increment. To disable AUTO just type AUTO on its own. The next line number is then typed in, so if you enter a line without a number, the next line number will be displayed and the program line just typed in. If you delete the displayed line number there is nothing entered on the line.

## CHAIN

**Abbreviation:** CH(shift)A
**Affected Basic Abbreviations:** None
**Token:** Hex $FF,$07, Decimal 258,7
**Modes:** Direct and program
**Purpose:** To load and run a Basic program from tape or disk. After the program has been loaded, variable pointers are set to the end of the program, which means any variables defined in the current program will be preserved. CHAIN is the same as LOAD in direct mode. In program mode CHAIN is entered with the name of the program to be loaded; the program LOAD as LOAD does not set the variable pointers, but the program loaded by CHAIN will not delete any variables in memory, thus a program can load and run another program while passing variables from one to the other.

**Routine Entry Point:** $8B2?
**Routine Operation:** The CHAIN routine is one of the simplest of the new routines, consisting of a call to the normal operating system Kernal LOAD routine followed by a jump to the Basic pointer.

## DELETE

**Abbreviated Entry:** DE(shift)L
**Affected Basic Abbreviations:** None
**Token:** Hex $FF,$05, Decimal 258,5
**Modes:** Direct and program
**Recommended Mode:** Direct only
**Purpose:** To delete a range of unwanted Basic program lines. The DELETE command is entered followed by the first line number and the last line number of the range of lines to be deleted, the two numbers being separated by a dash. If only one number is given followed by a dash then DELETE will delete all lines up to and including that line number.

**Syntax error** — if either of the line numbers is too high or is out of range.

**Routine Entry Point:** $8B2? is used a range of lines or all of the program must first be found in memory using the same routine used by the operating system.

## RENUMBER

**Abbreviated Entry:** REN(shift)U
**Affected Basic Abbreviations:** None
**Token:** Hex $FF,$06, Decimal 258,6
**Modes:** Direct and program
**Recommended Mode:** Direct only
**Purpose:** To renumber a range of lines in a Basic program. The RENUMBER command gives the user two optional parameters, the first line number and the line number increment.

**Routine Entry Point:** $8B2?
**Routine Operation:** The RENUMBER routine scans through the whole of the Basic program storing the old and new line numbers in a table.

# RENUMBER

**Abbreviated Entry:** R.RENUM

**Allocated Base Abbreviations:** R0.A0 —
R0.A9.R4.

**Token:** Hex SELEX, Decimal 238..12

**Modes:** Direct and program.

**Recommended Mode:** Direct only.

**Purpose:** To renumber a Basic program in units of your choosing. Numbers can be re-numbered in steps of 10, GOTOs, GOTO.s, GOSUB.s, and RUN.s are renumbered if found.

**Syntax:** RENUMBER start, step — where start and step are values between zero and 65535, with step limited to a value of...

**Errors:** Syntax error — if the syntax above is wrong.

Line error — will occur as soon as if a number following any of the commands mentioned in 'Purpose' are 0 to 9999. You can, if you like, re-number a line that does not exist.

**Line error** — will occur in spite of a program line to the number selected by the...

```
1000 AUTOHON DREA HEFRDIT 4 NO STEP, TURN
     OFF
1010 IF BKM$=AB GET STEP
1020 LDA # % LINE DRAW
1030 STA AYTINT
1040 LDA %-S
1050 STA AYTINT+1
1060 JSR %7099
1070 LDA #0
1080 STA AYTIPT 0 SETUP TO RE
1090 STA AYTIPT+1
1100 RTS

CHAIN GOING

1200 CHAIN STR ACCH LAST NAME
1210 LDA #&4D
1220 STA ART-CRECHMRY ADDRESS-LO
1230 STA %4D4
1240 LDA %7099
1250 STA ART.CONPTR
1260 LDR #0
1270 STA AYTIPT %-S
1280 LDR WILT-PRINTAT +N
1290 LDA #4E %
1300 STA ART
1310 STR AN2
1320 LDR #0
1330 LDA #4FH
1340 CMP AMYEST
1350 STR AN2

1400 CHAIN EUR REPEAT STACK
1410 LDA #FELL
1420 JSR %7099 CLEAR
1430 STA CONVAL KANT JRUMY EMOUR MLLL
1440 JMP WITAK JRWK
1450 STR ACE1 SET ACCH-LIN
1460 LDR %7099
1470 JMP AN OXT

CROSS GOING

1500 RENUM JNY X JSER
1520 JMP OUR
```

```
1000 RENUM DREA HEFRDIT 4 NO STEP, TURN
     AUTO EXPAG
1520 STA AGAIN
1520 RTS 4 DON'T DO IT
1550 LDA ANM
1560 LDA #4 0 ENTER LINE
1570 STA AGAIN
1580 LDA AN %S
1590 LDR WILT-PRINTAT +N
1600 LDA #4 % CONVERT LINE NUMBER
1610 JSR %7099 FROM INTS TO HEX
1620 LDA #FELL
1630 STA OXT
1640 LDA %7099
1650 JSR OUR
1660 STR ATE X
1670 LDR %7099
1680 JSR %7099 CONVERT A TO ASCII
1690 STA STATUS
1700 STA STATUS+N
1710 LDA %-S
1720 JSR OUR
1730 RTS
```

```
1070 LDA #1000
1080 STA ALE +N LINE
1090 LDA XRANUM LENGTH 30
1100 LDA #WH MANK
1110 LDR %7099 WILL GIVE 4 TO TA
1120 JMP MEMONY(PASS 2 AND END
1130 JSR WILT X LINE ENTER AT
```

```
1100 :TELL USER WHAT WE ARE DOING
1190 :
1200 REMMIS LOW A:POLARIS :POINT TO
1210 :KEY A:POLARIS :MESSAGE
1220 :ONE REMMIS LOAD 17
1230 REMMIS LOW A:POLARIS :POINT TO
1240 :KEY A:POLARIS :MESSAGE
1250 REMMIS UM HUNLE :OUTPUT MESSAGE
:ONE
1270 POLRES :BYT KNOW :XXXX PASS I XXXXY.NY
A.RXX
1280 POEMES :BYT KUL :XXXX PASS I XXXX
7,XXX,XXX
1290 REMNLL :BYT XUL :XXXXX:START UP A
:XXX REM.RY :BYT I K
1490 REMLNY :BYT N
1410 PEMIL :BYT XXXX XXXX :DUMMY
1420 :BYT XXX :BYT KER :BYT XXXX
1430 :BYT XXX :BYT K :BYT
1440 :BYT XXX :THEN N
1450 :
1460 :
1470 REMLIS :BYT XXXX KLN :BYT XXXXX
1490 :BYT XXXX :BYT KLN :BYT XXXX
1500 :BYT XXXX
2010 :
2020 :
2030 :BYT XXX :BYT KLN :BYT XXXXX
2040 REM XXXX :BYT IS
2050 :
2060 REM XXXXXX :BYT XXXX :BYT XXXX
2070 REM XXX :BYT K
2080 :
2090 :
2100 :BYT XXX XXXX :BYT KLN
2110 :BYT XXX :BYT K :BYT XXXX
2190 :
2200 REMNUM :BYT MONLE :LIST BYTE KL
2210 :BYT XXX
2220 :BYT XXX :BYT KLN :BYT XXXX
2230 :
2240 :
2290 :
2300 :
2310 :
2320 :
2330 :
2340 :
2350 :
2360 :
2370 :
2380 :
2390 :
2400 :
2410 :
2420 :
2430 :
2440 :
2450 :
2460 :
2470 :
2480 :
2490 :
```

```
DELETE LISTING
1998 DELETE 210 DELETE ;GET DELETE NUM

1920 LDA #$3F ;GET START OF DELETE
1925 LDY #$F+1 ;MEMORY POINTER
1930 STA #$0 ;STORE IT
1940 STY #$1+1
1950 LDA #$F+1 ;GET HIGH BYTE
1960 ...
...
```

# TOY TROUBLE

The local toyshop was never as bad as the one in this game by I. Soul.

IT IS LIKE AT NIGHT. A strange noise has taken control of the local toy factory. Powerful toys have been turned into broken, misshapen monsters.

Yet again, equipped with a bi-directional laser, you are

mankind's last hope. Your task is to destroy the toys while avoiding the Henry's that fly around the factory.

Your laser can be moved up or down and you are given three lives. The laser is controlled by a joystick in port two of your C64 laser jack.

Push left to go left. Right to move right. Forward to scroll top screen forward and fire to fire up.

Back and low to fire down.

## Program details

| Program 2 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | sets up build colour made | |
| 20–30 | set up sound registers | |
| 15–35 | set up sprite pointers | |
| 99–120 | print screen sound effects | |
| 200–505 | print colour text | |
| 1000–1090 | map |

## Program details

| Program 1 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | arm screen and border colours | |
| 1 | enables sound | |
| 5 | reads machine code | |
| 10 | reads graphics | |
| 15 | reads sprites | |
| 20 | reads sprites | |

## Program Listing 1

0 PRINT"CLEAR[WHITE]":POKE53280,0:POKE
53281,0
5 FORI=49152TO50043:READA:POKEI,A:
NEXT:SYS49152
10 FORI=8192TO8960:READA:POKEI,A:
NEXT
20 DATA169,40,133,251,169,1,133,252
30 DATA160,0,177,251,133,250,169,0
40 DATA145,251,165,250,153,185,193,200
50 DATA192,8,208,237
...

```
205 :FOR DB 102
72 DATA210,96,7,208,18,208,208
,106,189,208,0,160,7,208,18,19
7,160,2,201,0,242
82 DATA201,96,7,208,1,240,6,251,2
01,96,7,208,18,202,96
92 DATA173,193,2,201,1,240,5,201,2
,201,3,96,30,112
98 DATA200,96,36,184,189,96,16,2
08,208,0,208,96
80 DATA173,193,2,201,1,201,2,201,
2,201,3,96,201,0,240
88 DATA173,2,208,201,1,240,5,201
8,3,208,18,18,18,96
05 DATA210,96,7,208,1,240,6,201,2
01,96,7,208,18,202,96
98 DATA210,96,36,96,173,193,2,201
,1,240,5,201,2,201,3,96,208,18
96 DATA162,1,253,3,160,7,233,1,1
08,160,189,96,211
98 DATA210,168,169,96,189,96,18,0
08,173,193,2,201,1,240,253,201
,2,201,3,96,169,2
00 DATA182,168,112,168,189,96,18,
208,96,189,96,18,0,96
88 DATA210,96,7,208,18,208,96,201
208,208,208,96,208,96
90 DATA210,189,96,189,96,18,9,189
96,18,9,189,96,18,96
98 DATA165,2,7,208,18,208,169,0,9
6,208,96,189,208,96
100 DATA173,193,2,201,1,240,253,2
01,2,201,3,96,169,2
102 DATA168,162,2,169,0,160,7,189
96,18,96,189,96,18,96
110 DATA210,168,169,96,189,96,18,
208,96,189,96,18,96
112 DATA169,0,208,62,70,189,193,30
,189,96,189,96,18,96
114 DATA189,0,161,189,96,189,96,1
8,96,201,0,208,208,96
116 DATA189,96,18,96,189,96,189,9
6,18,189,208,208,96
118 DATA96,169,0,208,18,96,189,2,
189,208,208,189,208
120 DATA189,96,189,2,189,208,18,2
01,96,96,96,6,169,96,18
122 DATA189,96,189,96,18,169,208,7
96,189,96,189,96,18,96

124 DATA3,201,1,240,16,96,173,208,1
41,2,208,173,1
126 DATA169,141,3,208,234,234,234,
96,169,141,0,96
128 DATA162,141,1,208,0,96,173,96,
18,96,201,0,173,96,18,96
130 DATA210,96,201,0,169,96,18,96
201,208,96,18,96
132 DATA34,212,148,1,141,5,212,169
,18,141,6,212,169
134 DATA34,212,169,1,141,5,212,169
,18,141,7,212,169,18
136 DATA7,141,8,212,96,141,96,18,9
6,208,189,96,189,96
138 DATA169,18,189,96,189,96,18,96,
169,18,169,18,96
140 DATA223,255,255,32,97,207,32
175,151,96,189,96
142 DATA169,18,189,96,189,96,18,96,
189,96,18,169,18,96
144 DATA96,169,18,189,96,189,96,18
,9,96,208,96,169,18
146 DATA96,189,96,18,169,18,96,189
96,18,96,189,96,18
148 DATA16,153,8,160,189,249,2,160
189,233,8,160
150 DATA173,208,148,2,208,208,169
18,169,18,96,189,96
152 DATA96,189,96,18,169,18,189,96,
18,208,96,189,96,18
154 DATA169,30,18,96,169,18,96,189
96,18,96,169,18,96
156 DATA141,2,208,173,2,208,96,169
18,96,189,96,18,96
158 DATA169,96,18,96,189,96,189,96
18,169,18,96,189,96
160 DATA157,0,208,7,78,171,165
,160,96,189,96,18,96
162 DATA201,3,96,96,189,96,18,96,
169,18,96,189,96,18
164 DATA96,189,96,18,169,18,96,189
96,18,96,169,18,96
166 DATA169,96,18,96,189,96,189,96
18,169,7,189,96,18
168 DATA169,157,0,208,173,32,96
201,18,96,189,96,18
170 DATA208,152,7,32,96,169,7,141
96,189,96,18,96
172 DATA165,2,201,141,208,7,141,30
96,189,96,18,96
```

## Program Listing 1 (cont.)

## Program Listing 1 (cont.)

```
460 DATA 184,,17,,8,7,,8,3
465 DATA 8,,3,,3,3,,1,,15,,
470 DATA 184,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
480 DATA 195,,,,,,,,,,,,,,195
490 DATA 195,,188,188,,,188,8
,,188,,
500 DATA 195,,,,,,,,,,,,195,,195
510 DATA 195,,,,,,,,,,195,,195,
550 FOR I=0B.3:FOR X=0...
```

## Program Listing 2

```
10 V=53248:POKEV,0:POKEV+1,20
20 POKEV+21,0:POKEV+39,0
30 POKEV-32,0:POKEV+32,0
40 FORI=0TOINTSTEP.POKEV+T,0
:POKEV+T,0.POKEV+T,0
50 FORI=0TO.POKEI,0:NEXT
60 POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0
...
```

## Program Listing 2 (cont.)

```
100 V=1024:N=45:POKE1,0.POKE2,0
...
1100 PRINT"[screen text]"
...
```

1985 SPACE TO PLAY

## Program Listing 2 (cont.)

```
KE100,0
890 GETA$:FOR T=ITO35.POKE3,T.NEXT
:FMA$=""THENI890
910 I$=S:S=0:POKE3,36.PRINT"[CLEAR]",T.NEXT
:POKE36S,35.FOR I=1TO25
920 SYS50200:POKE53281,8:B=INT(PE
EK(56)):FOR I=IT0500
930 SYS62-J*INT(PEEK(J))/B:NEXT
:PRINT"[CLEAR]"J:FOR I=ITO35:POKE3,
J.NEXT
950 IFPEEK(197)=1THENGOS0
1000 IFPEEK(197)=THEN900
1010 IFPEEK(32,3P.POKE3,1.36:POKE3,
3P.POKE3-4S.30:M=M+1.GOS0700
1020 NEXT:NEXT:RETURN
2000 PRINT"[CLEAR]FOR I=ITO35:POKE50055\:890
:POKE3,1.POKE3-IT0500)
3000 SYS63003-SYS63003
5000 IF PEEK(197)<>THENSOGOSUB:890
:890.36-POKE50055\:890
5020 POKE3,J:POKES,31:POKES.1TO60
:CT.POKE3-IT0500)
5060 THEN890-890.36S.:890
5065 POKES6.1.POKE3,J:890
7000 IFPEEK(197)=1THENGOSUB900
:POKE3-12S,89.POKE3,36.POKE56.1
T.POKE3,J.NEXT
7020 NEXT-890
7030 SYS50003
8010 POKE3-IT0-30033
8020 PRINT"[CLEAR]FOR I=ITO500)
8030 PRINT"[CLEAR]FOR I=ITO500)
FLEX[HOME]"[1].INPUT"[DOWN][DOWN]
8040 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN][DOWN]
PURPLE\"Y1
8050 GREEN"YELLOW"YELLOW"
9000 IFA$=CHR$(13)THENI890
9010 IFA$=""THENI890
9020 IFA$="J"J+1-J-1-J-J
```

```
6010 HI[J]+T.HI[J]=V$$
6020 NEXT
6030 PRINT"[CLEAR]"Z3c"[c]"Z1c Y1c Z1c
Z1c Y2c Z1
6040 PRINT"[c]"Z1c Y1c Z1c Z1c Y1c Z
6050 Y1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y
Z1c Y2c Z1
6060 Z1c Y1c Z1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y
1c Z1c Y1c Z1c Y2c Z1
6070 PRINT"[HOME][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT]"
6075 PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[DOWN][DOWN][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT]"
6080 PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[DOWN][DOWN][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT][DOWN][DOWN][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT][DOWN]"
6090 REM"[CYAN]"
6095 FOR I=ITO5:PRINT"[RIGHT]"HI[I]"[DED
-ISK]"[I]"[DOWN][DOWN][DOWN]"
6096 NEXT
7000 
8000 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN][DOWN][DOWN]
[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]"
[BLUE]"
8020 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN][RIGHT][RIGHT]
[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][DOWN][DOWN]
[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]"
7030 POKE S.0:POKE3,1
8000 PRINT"[DOWN][RIGHT]"PEEK[S]
8020 PRINT.IF PEEK[S]=0THEN8020
8070 POKE3,1.T.POKE3.1
8080 GOT08020
```